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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Wu Xueqian Departs PRC, Speaks on Hong Kong, U.S.	A	1
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Hong Kong, USSR, U.S.	A	1
Superpower Rivalry Pervades UN General Assembly	A	1
U.S., European Economic Friction Increases	A	2
[GUANGMING RIBAO 6 Sep]		
Chen Muhua Writes Article on Foreign Trade	A	4
IOC Expects To Stage 1990 Asian Games in PRC	A	5
Asia-Pacific Trade Fair To Be Held in Beijing	A	6
Qian Qichen Receives UN Official 20 September	A	6

UNITED STATES

Secretary Weinberger To Visit PRC 25-29 Sep	B	1
Japan-U.S. Air Exercises in Okinawa To Start 26 Sep	B	1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Wang Zhen Meets Japanese Agricultural Journalists	D	1
Xi Zhongxun Meets Hamgyong KWP Amity Delegation	D	1
Gu Mu Describes Coal Projects to Japanese	D	1
Zhang Jingfu Meets Japanese Business Leaders	D	2
Economic Cooperation Urged	D	2
Advanced Technology Discussed	D	2
NPC Vice Chairman Meets Japanese Science Professor	D	3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO: Recovery of Hong Kong Conforms to Law [20 Sep]	E	1
Deng Yingchao Urges 'Greater Role' for Penn Nouth	E	6
XINHUA Commentary Hits Thach's Letter to UN Members	E	6
ASEAN To Seek UN Support for Neutral Kampuchea	E	8

WESTERN EUROPE

Zhao Ziyang Meets Belgian Economics Minister	G	1
Chen Muhua on Sino-Belgian Economic Ties	G	1
NPC Delegation Departs for European Tour	G	2
Turkish Military Delegation Feted 20 Sep	G	2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Reports Killing of 'Two Criminals' [19 Sep]	K	1
National Farm Mechanization Meeting Held	K	1
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Rural Construction Boost [19 Sep]	K	2
Enterprise Management Must Be 'More Efficient'	K	3
[RENMIN RIBAO 17 Sep]		
Li Chang Addresses Discipline Inspection Cadres	K	4
[BEIJING RIBAO 12 Sep]		

Yu Quili Cited on Spirit of Diverting Luanhe [RENMIN RIBAO 17 Sep]	K 5
Light Industry Exhibit Shows Progress, Needs	K 6
Construction, Expansion of 31 Coal Mines Begins	K 7
CPPCC Work Groups Help Implement Policies	K 8
CPC Propaganda Unit Holds Conference on Books	K 9
CPPCC Notice on Studying Deng's Works Issued	K 10
Liao Hansheng Visits Veterans at Yanan	K 12
Deng Yingchao, Fang Yi Commemorate Li Xhizhen	K 12
Wang Zhen Writes Inscription for Monument	K 13
Fang Yi Inscription in New Calligraphy Book	K 13
Peng Zhen, Song Renqiong Inscribe New Newspaper	K 13
Conference on Tibetan Art Broadcasts Ends	K 14
Justice Minister Talks at Law University Opening	K 15
Anniversary of Science University Marked	K 16
More Institutions To Confer Graduate Degrees	K 16
Meeting on Research of Historical Data Opens	K 16
Better Medical Care for Coal Workers Urged	K 17
Health Art, Photo Exhibit Opens in Beijing	K 17
Monthly for Aged To Be Published in October	K 18
Contemporary Chinese Literature Volume Published	K 18

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian's Xiang Nan on Special Economic Zone	O 1
Fujian Meeting Examines Rural Telecommunications	O 2
Jiangsu Governor Addresses Finance, Tax Directors [XINHUA RIBAO 6 Sep]	O 2
Jiangsu Military District Holds Science Exhibit	O 3
Meeting Coordinates TV News in Eastern Provinces	O 4
Zhejiang Reviews Capital Construction Projects [ZHEJIANG RIBAO 7 Sep]	O 4

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Adopts Flexible Policy for Enterprises	P 1
Guangdong Enterprise Consolidation Meeting Ends	P 1
Liang Xiang on Building Oil Town in Shenzhen	P 1
Guangdong: Former Cadre Turns In 'Lawless' Son	P 2
Guangxi Cultural Revolution Problem Policies Viewed [GUANGXI RIBAO 20 Sep]	P 2
Guangxi Sets New Conference Participation Rules	P 5
Henan Decision on Stepping Up Cadres' Training	P 6
Hubei Governor Reports on Economic Situation	P 6
Hubei Trade Union Congress Concludes 18 Sep	P 7
Wuhan PLA Meeting of Militia Progressives Opens	P 8

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan's Yang Rudai Sees Off Opera Troupe	Q 1
Yunnan Holds Symposium on Tropical Crop Production	Q 1

NORTH REGION

Duan Junyi at Beijing Social Scientists Meeting	R 1
Hao Jianxiu-Led Delegation Leaves Nei Monggol	R 1
Nei Monggol Congress Meeting Opens 20 Sep	R 1
Tianjin Mayor Opens Locally Run Railway Line	R 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Liaoning CPC Committee Corrects Overstaffing	S 1
Liaoning Holds Trade Talks With Foreign Merchants	S 1
Liaoning Enterprises To Use U.S. Funds	S 2

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Hong Kong Governor Arrives in Beijing for Talks	W 1
Journal Outlines PRC's 'Three Rectifications' Drive [CHING PAO No 9, 10 Sep]	W 1

WU XUEQIAN DEPARTS PRC, SPEAKS ON HONG KONG, U.S.

OW210727 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left here for New York this morning at head of a Chinese delegation to the 38th United National General Assembly.

Responding to a question before boarding the plane, Wu Xueqian said after the U.N. General Assembly he will visit the United States and exchange views with U.S. officials on bilateral relations and international issues. "I hope the visit will help promote relations between China and the U.S.," he said.

Answering another question, Wu Xueqian said China and Britain will meet tomorrow for another round of talks on Hong Kong issue. "We wish to see progress in the talks. But key to the progress lies in the British side. We wish it would change its rigid attitude," he said.

Zhou Nan, special adviser to the Chinese delegation and assistant foreign minister, left here by the same plane. Vice-Chairman of the delegation Ling Qing, and representatives Liang Yufan, Mi Guojun and Qian Jiadong are already abroad.

After attending the U.N. General Assembly Wu Xueqian will pay visits to Canada, the United States, Turkey and Oman at the invitation of the governments of these four countries.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Wen Yezhan and diplomatic envoys to China of Canada, the United States, Turkey and Oman.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON HONG KONG, USSR, U.S.

OW210843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- The fourth round of Sino-British talks on Hong Kong issue will be held September 22 and 23, said Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at his weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

Qi said the Chinese delegation will still be headed by Vice-Foreign Minister Yao Guang and the delegation members remain the same. Qi also said that the meeting between the Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers scheduled to be held in New York has been cancelled because the Soviet foreign minister will not go to New York. No other place for such a meeting has been arranged, he said.

Referring to the visit of a U.S. nuclear energy delegation to China, Qi said, "We hope that an early agreement could be reached. But this will depend on the results of the consultations between the two sides." A delegation led by Richard Kennedy, adviser to President Reagan on nuclear energy, is now in China for the second round of Sino-U.S. talks on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

SUPERPOWER RIVALRY PERVADES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW210806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, September 20 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Xichun) -- The 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly opened here today in an atmosphere of intensified superpower antagonism following the shooting down of a South Korean civilian airliner.

The session attracts worldwide attention also for the fact that more than 30 heads of state and government will appear at the session and will meet for an unofficial summit under the auspices of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The session's agenda of more than 130 items includes nuclear disarmament, economic development, the Middle East, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the situation in the southern part of Africa. U.N. sources said that Central America, another troubled spot in the world today, is also likely to come up for debate.

The assembly was convened at a time when the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are attacking each other over the South Korean airliner incident. Yet, behind this war of words is their increased contention for military supremacy.

Moscow accused the United States of using the South Korean plane for a spying mission and stressed the need for its military build-up. Washington, on the other hand, declared it imperative to increase its military strength to counter the Soviet Union and charged Moscow with killing the civilians on board the airliner. Each is working toward the same end -- to weaken the other and gain military superiority.

As a matter of fact, the two superpowers have already begun a new round of arms race despite their repeated calls for "disarmament". It is hardly likely that they will change their minds and come to an agreement on nuclear disarmament.

Meanwhile, because of the superpower interference, no solution has been found for such troubled spots as Kampuchea, Afghanistan and especially the Middle East, where U.S. and Soviet warships are cruising in the waters off Lebanon. The United States has now directly involved itself in the country's internal conflict when its naval guns bombarded the Druze militia's positions.

Chad and Central America are in a similarly explosive situation.

Events have proved again and again that the superpowers' rivalry is at the root of the troubles in the world today.

Thus, the current General Assembly session faces a daunting task. However, the Third World countries have now become a force that cannot be trifled with in the United Nations. Their concerted efforts may be able to help this General Assembly session ease somewhat the current international tension and preserve world peace.

U.S., EUROPEAN ECONOMIC FRICTION INCREASES

HK161049 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 83 p 4

[Article by Sun Wenfang, reporter in London: "The Sharpening Economic Friction Between the United States and Europe"]

[Text] Since the Williamsburg conference, the economic friction on both sides of the Atlantic has continued unabated. The United States continues to carry out its economic policy of shifting its troubles onto others and harming others to benefit itself. Its practice has evoked strong resentment among Western European countries.

At present, the economic friction between the United States and Europe is mainly reflected in the financial and trade fields. Because the Reagan administration insists on pursuing the policy of high interest rates, the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar against various Western European currencies have kept on rising. In the period from June last year to the current moment, the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the French franc rose by nearly 100 percent, or rose from the ratio of \$1 to 4 French francs to the current ratio of \$1 to 8 French francs. At the same time, the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Deutsche mark rose by 52 percent; that against sterling rose by 59 percent; and that against the Italian lira rose by 89 percent.

The high interest rates in the United States and the high exchange rates of the U.S. dollar are favorable to the United States in absorbing overseas floating capital to make up for its huge financial deficit and to bring down its inflation. However, this has brought serious disasters to Western European countries. First, large quantities of money have flowed into the United States, and this has affected investment in Western Europe. Since 1980, the net amount of overseas capital flowing into the United States has reached more than \$70 billion. Second, in order to cope with the pressure from the United States, Western European countries cannot but raise their interest rates accordingly and thus increase the difficulties for their industries in recovering. Third, the high U.S. interest rates add more debt burdens to Third World countries and cripple their import capacity. This in turn limits Western Europe's exports to its traditional markets.

At the Williamsburg summit of the seven Western governments in May, Western European countries unanimously demanded that the United States lower interest rates and the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar so as to maintain the stability of the monetary markets in the West. Although U.S. President Reagan agreed with this in words and put this point into the final statement of the summit, so far, actual interest rates in the United States are still standing at a high level, and the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar reached another alltime high in August. Western European countries all accused the United States of being perfidious, while Reagan still used lame arguments and asserted that "the firmness of the U.S. dollar is a good thing."

In recent months, the trade friction between the United States and Europe was concentrated in steel products and farm products. On 5 July, President Reagan personally announced that the United States would restrict the imports of specialty steel products by raising tariffs and imposing import quotas. This dealt a new blow to the Western European steel industry which was already mired in difficulties. Western European countries greatly resented Reagan's action, alleging that this measure of "isolating Western Europe" goes against the spirit of the GATT and violates the free trade principle advocated by the Williamsburg conference. Paul Channon, Britain's deputy minister of trade, even proposed that the EEC should bring a suit against the United States for "treating other countries as scapegoats" and require the United States to compensate for economic losses.

For a long time in the past, the United States has tried hard to dump its "surplus farm products" in overseas markets by providing government subsidies for the exporters. In this way, the United States has not only made its way into some of Western Europe's traditional markets, but has also broken into Western Europe itself, and thus affected its agricultural development. Recently, the EEC has planned to increase its export subsidies to some farm products and to restrict the imports of corn fodder and edible oil. The United States pointed out that these measures by the EEC were designed to harm its interests and thus threatened retaliation. So far, this dispute is still continuing.

The economic friction between the United States and Western Europe is also reflected in many other fields. At present, when the recovery of Western European economies lacks momentum, the United States not only refuses to "lend a hand to its brothers," but even tries to make use of their difficulties and to gain benefits at the expense of Western Europe. The extensive and intense economic friction has become an important aspect of the present contradiction between the United States and Western Europe.

CHEN MUHUA WRITES ARTICLE ON FOREIGN TRADE

OW201040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- China's volume of trade with other Third World countries increased 62-fold over the past 32 years, from 150 million U.S. dollars in 1950 to 9,300 million in 1982, accounting for 24 percent of China's total value of imports and exports, said Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

In an article contributed to the latest issue of the English weekly BEIJING REVIEW, she said China has maintained a favorable balance in its trade with Asian and African countries and an unfavorable balance with Latin American countries.

She promises further efforts to expand such trade and promote South-South cooperation for the common prosperity of all the Third World countries. To actively develop trade relations with these countries is China's established principle in foreign trade, she said.

China's trade with other Third World countries has developed gradually in the past 30 years from trade via a third party to direct trade and from trade between the people to trade between the governments. Today, China has signed intergovernment trade agreements with 57 other Third World countries, 48 in Asia and Africa and 9 in Latin America. Trade is conducted in cash with most of these countries and on credit with the others.

Minister Chen Muhua said that China mainly imports primary products from other Third World countries. These include copper, cobalt, zinc, crude oil, diamonds, phosphates, chemical fertilizer, cotton, rubber, timber, coconut oil, jute, cocoa, coffee, cashew nuts, tobacco, arab rubber, leather and wool.

China's exports to these countries are primarily cereals, edible oil, foodstuffs, light industrial products, textiles, articles for daily use and chemical products, as well as a small amount of machinery.

The minister said generally speaking, the prices of China's export commodities are lower than those of Western countries. This better suits the consumption level of the Third World countries. China considers their economic conditions and offer them appropriate preferential treatment. To expand trade with these countries, she said, China will, in addition to measures commonly followed in international community for promoting trade, consider the special aspects of each case according to the following guidelines:

1. Actively expand imports and gradually balance China's imports and exports on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual support.

2. Explore various forms of commerce to promote bilateral relations, including barter trade, compensation trade, organizing the export of semifinished products and spare parts, setting up joint ventures, and participating in commodity bids.

3. Actively expand the export of electrical products by making full use of such methods as contracting projects abroad, setting up joint ventures and extending credits.

While supplying equipment to other countries, she said, China will provide them with necessary technical data, pass on skills and help train technicians and skilled workers for these countries.

Developing trade relations with other third world countries is of great importance in speeding up China's own socialist construction, promoting south-south cooperation and establishing a new international economic order, the minister said.

IOC EXPECTS TO STAGE 1990 ASIAN GAMES IN PRC

OW191212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai, September 19 (XINHUA) -- Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], said today that China had a higher percentage of winning the permission to stage the 1990 Asian Games in Beijing.

After participating in the last Asian Games in New Delhi, he said, China had become the first in Asian games, and China had many facilities to stage the Asian Games in 1990.

Speaking at a press conference given to both Chinese and foreign journalists, the IOC president said that the holding of the Asian Games in China would be important not only for sports in China, but also for the development of sports in Asia. He said that he knew very well about the sports facilities in Beijing. "There are some sports facilities which are of first order. Of course more are needed, but they are planning to build new ones."

When asked about China's participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games next year, Samaranch said he was confident that China would send a very big and strong delegation and they would have chances in a number of sports, specifically in volleyball, gymnastics, diving, shooting and some track and field events. He said that China's performance at the New Delhi Asian Games was "a big surprise" to many people, but not to the IOC, for it had been closely following the developments of sports in China.

Replying to a Chinese journalist about his impression on the first-day competitions he saw this morning, he said that he was surprised to find the high standard of the new comers in table tennis. He said that a world champion being beaten by a new player showed that China is very strong and will be very strong in this sport.

The IOC president said that he was impressed by the new swimming pool in Shanghai, which he described as one of the best in the world.

He said that the question of including tennis in the 1988 Olympic Games would be studied only after the Los Angeles Games.

Samaranch said that he would expect 140 national Olympic committees to take part in the next olympic games in Los Angeles, for which preparations were well under way.

ASIA-PACIFIC TRADE FAIR TO BE HELD IN BEIJING

OW160845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- An Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair will be held in Beijing in the last quarter of 1985, according to a protocol signed here today.

The fair, to be co-sponsored by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), is aimed at promoting economic cooperation, trade expansion and development of industry and technology among the members and associate members of ESCAP and with other countries and areas, the protocol said.

During the fair, scheduled to be held at CCPIT's new exhibition center now under construction, participants from developing countries and areas are to display products with export potential as well as representative advanced export products. Developed countries are to bring advanced technological products of benefit to the developing countries, the protocol stipulates.

Participants will be mainly from Asia and the Pacific region, but countries from other regions may also be invited. China, the host country, will send out invitations in consultation with CCPIT and ESCAP.

The protocol was signed by Wang Yaoting, chairman of CCPIT and S.A.M.S. Kibria, executive secretary of UN-ESCAP.

"It is the first time that China and ESCAP have jointly sponsored an international fair in China. I am confident that the fair will play a positive role in strengthening economic and trade exchanges and cooperation between Asian and Pacific countries and regions and between China and these countries and regions and in promoting "South-South cooperation", Wang Yaoting said.

Mr Kibria said that the fair will be a major international event reflecting the dynamism as well as enterprise and creativity of the people of the Asian and Pacific region.

Asia-Pacific trade fairs were held in Thailand, Iran and India in 1966, 1969, and 1972.

The initiative to organise the trade fair in China was taken by ESCAP in 1982 at its 38th session. The commission unanimously endorsed the decision at its 39th session held in 1983.

QIAN QICHEN RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL 20 SEPTEMBER

OW201417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Manfred Kulessa, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development in Beijing, presented his Certificate of Appointment to Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs, here this afternoon.

Kulessa arrived here on September 12.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER TO VISIT PRC 25-29 SEP

OW210802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of China, Caspar W. Weinberger, defense secretary of the United States, will pay a visit to China September 25-29.

This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at his weekly press briefing here this afternoon.

He said that Weinberger will exchange views with Zhang Aiping on questions of common concern, and will meet with Chinese leaders.

JAPAN-U.S. AIR EXERCISES IN OKINAWA TO START 26 SEP

OW170800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Japan and the United States will carry out joint air exercises every week in Okinawa beginning September 26, according to a press report here today.

The announcement was made by Shigehiro Morui, chief of staff of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force to the press yesterday.

By September 12, the joint air exercises, which were conducted monthly, had been carried out for 51 times.

Two to four fighters from both sides will take part in the Japan-U.S. joint air exercises in future. This is in conformity with the statement about the establishment of joint Japan-U.S. defense cooperation in the Japanese defense white papers of 1983.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISTS

OW202020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with a group of Japanese agricultural journalists headed by Nobuo Danno here this evening.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS HAMGYONG KWP AMITY DELEGATION

OW202120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met here this afternoon with a friendship delegation of the Korean Workers' Party from North Hamgyong Province.

The delegation is led by Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and leading secretary of the provincial party committee of North Hamgyong.

Xi thanked the Korean party, government and people for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the Chinese party and government delegation which returned from Korea recently. He expressed the belief that exchanges between the border regions of both countries will further the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

GU MU DESCRIBES COAL PROJECTS TO JAPANESE

OW210054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu told a group of visiting Japanese company executives here today that developing the Jungar opencast coal mines in north China's Inner Mongolia has been listed in the country's Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990).

He said, Jungar has rich coal reserves which are easy to tap. Work will start to develop the project in 1985, the last year of the current sixth Five-Year Plan, and preparations are now going on, he added.

Development of energy constitutes a priority in China's economic construction and coal is the primary energy source, Gu Mu said, adding that a number of key coal mining projects are now under intensive construction. "It is my hope that companies of both countries would join their efforts in developing the Jungar project at an earlier date," Gu Mu said.

Eiji Yamagata, head of a Japan-Asia Exchange Association Jungar coal project consortium and senior managing director of the Nippon Steel Corporation, said that he and his colleagues were impressed by the favorable conditions for developing the Jungar project during their special trip there.

Though theirs are non-governmental enterprises which have limited economic strength, he said, they will intensify their contacts with the Japanese Government and other relevant organizations and do their best to raise funds for the Jungar project.

Eiji Yamagata expressed his hope that friendship between the two countries would continue to grow.

The Japanese consortium is composed of 21 people from a dozen big corporations and manufacturers including the Nippon Steel Corporation, the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., the Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Co Ltd., the Nippon Electric Corporation and Hitachi Ltd.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS JAPANESE BUSINESS LEADERS

Economic Cooperation Urged

OW201120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said here today China is willing to develop economic and technological cooperation with Japan in a positive way.

"China is ready to import advanced technology from foreign countries during these last three years of the sixth five-year plan," Zhang Jingfu said at a meeting here this afternoon with a delegation of 42 Japanese business leaders from the Japan-China Economic and Trade Association led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations.

The delegation includes top management in banking, electric power, heavy industry, trade, railways, mining, machine building and the petroleum industry.

Zhang Jingfu said China will discuss cooperation in these fields with friendly countries.

Yoshihiro Inayama, also adviser to the Japan-China Economic and Trade Association, said "Joint ventures and technological cooperation between Japan and China are still far from sufficient, so it is our hope that we should quicken our steps to strengthen cooperation."

ZHANG JINGFU ON FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS

Advanced Technology Discussed

OW170243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- In a meeting with Takeshi Watanabe, Japanese chairman of the Trilateral Commission of Japan, North America, and Europe, State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said: China's imports of advanced technology used for developing its economy will not affect the scale of its foreign trade and economic and technical cooperation.

He said: It would be impossible for China to manufacture all the equipment it needs by using only imported technology. In the course of construction, we will still need to import some equipment and develop technical cooperations with foreign countries. For example, China produces some equipment for offshore oil exploration with advanced foreign technology, but it is impossible for us to become self-sufficient in the field.

Zhang Jingfu encouraged foreign entrepreneurs to make investments in China and develop joint ventures. He said if they thought the conditions on the Chinese side were not ripe, they could enter into programs for cooperative design and production which might be easier to carry out.

Takeshi Watanabe said some veteran workers and retired technicians in Japan intend to work for economic development in other countries after they have retired. Zhang Jingfu said: We welcome them to work in China as advisers or experts and provide consultant services in technology and management. We welcome them to work in China for longer or shorter periods at reasonable pay.

Dwelling on the domestic situation, Zhang Jingfu said: In economic construction, we adopt the measure of "curtailing the middle and ensuring the development of the two ends"; that is, to curtail the scale of general capital construction projects and ensure the development of key construction projects and technical upgrading of existing enterprises. He said: We welcome foreign enterprises to expand their cooperation with China in these two aspects.

Takeshi Watanabe and his wife are visiting China as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS JAPANESE SCIENCE PROFESSOR

OW201034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with professor Yoshimasa Hirata, chairman of the Science and Technology Exchange Association of Tokai, Japan, and his wife.

Professor Hirata had visited China on many occasions. During the current visit he will make academic reports on natural organic chemistry and exchanged views with the Chinese Academy of Sciences on the furthering of academic contacts between the two sides.

During today's meeting Yan Jici thanked Hirata for his contribution to promoting academic exchanges between China and Japan.

RENMIN RIBAO: RECOVERY OF HONG KONG CONFORMS TO LAW

HK201221 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 83 p 6

["Excerpts" of article by Jin Fu: "For China To Recover the Hong Kong Area Conforms Entirely to International Law" -- to be published "in full" in GUOJI WENTI YANJIU No 4, 1983]

[Text] In September last year, the Chinese and British leaders discussed the issue of Hong Kong's future. According to reports, each side set forth its position in the discussions. The Chinese and British sides also agreed that the issue would be further discussed through diplomatic channels, with maintaining the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong as their common aim. However, the British side openly declared soon afterward that the three unequal treaties on the Hong Kong area which Britain imposed on China in the 19th Century were "valid according to international law," and that Britain was "morally responsible for Hong Kong people." It deliberately said the Hong Kong issue, which should be solved by the Chinese and British sides, is an issue concerning China, Britain and Hong Kong, "just like a three-legged stool." Last July, around about the beginning of the second round of talks between the Chinese and British Governments on the issue of Hong Kong, the British side whipped up opinion through its propaganda instruments, saying that the prosperity of Hong Kong was inseparable from the British administration. It maintained that "we should exchange sovereignty for administrative power," and that "under the principle of admitting China's sovereignty, Britain should continue to administer Hong Kong as it did in the past." In the meantime, it further advocated the theory of the "three-legged stool," saying that "public opinion in Hong Kong should be respected" and that "a solution should be sought, which can be accepted by the British Parliament, China and the Hong Kong people," and so forth.

From the above-quoted open statements of the British officials and the views of newspapers and periodicals under their influence, it can be clearly seen that Britain still takes a colonialist stand and that its main aim is to continue to exercise colonial rule over Hong Kong. Its position runs counter to historical trends and does not legally hold water.

The Question of Whether the Three Treaties Are Valid in International Law

The British officials said that the three treaties "are valid according to international law." Such a view is utterly groundless. It is true that "treaties should be observed" is a universally acknowledged principle of international law. However, international law does not admit that all treaties concluded under whatever situations and of whatever nature are valid. The three treaties on the Hong Kong area -- the 1842 Sino-British "Nanjing Treaty," the 1860 Sino-British "Beijing Treaty," and the 1898 "Sino-British Convention Respecting the Extension of the Hong Kong Territory" -- which Britain forced the Qing government of China to conclude are all invalid according to the basic principle of international law and various stipulations of the international law on treaties.

1. According to the basic principles of international law, a war of aggression, as an unjust war, is illegal. As "illegal acts do not give rise to any right," all treaties derived from such wars are invalid. More than 300 years ago, Hugo Grotius, publicly known to the Western world as the "father of international law," pointed out that there are differences between just and unjust wars and condemned the latter.

Later, some well-known jurists specializing in international law, such as Samuel von Pufendorf, Christian Wolff, Emerich de Vattel, and so on, held the same view. The principle of international law that unjust wars of aggression are illegal was repeatedly affirmed in a vast number of international treaties concluded, and international resolutions adopted after World War I. In addition, wars of aggression were also definitely denounced as a kind of international crime in these treaties and resolutions. The "United Nations Charter" adopted after World War II stipulates that, as far as international relations are concerned no member state is allowed to "violate the territorial integrity or political independence of any other member or nation" by menace or by force. (Art 4, Sec 2)

2. According to the principles of the treaty law, all treaties which one signatory state forces upon the other by menace or by military force are invalid. This is also an age-old principle. As Hugo Grotius stated, a peace treaty is valid in principle; however, if this treaty is concluded by illegal menace or by a breach of faith, nobody is bound to perform the treaty obligations. Later, Emerich de Vattel, (Heft) [7815 1133 3676] and others also held similar views. The "Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties" signed in 1969 also stipulated that "all treaties which are concluded by menace or by force of arms in violation of the principles of international law embodied in the United Nations Charter are invalid."

3. According to the relevant provisions of the treaty law, all treaties which violate the compulsory rules [qiang zhi gui lu 1730 0455 6016 1774] of international law are invalid. This is another generally recognized principle. For example, (Brunchley) [1580 0243 2535 3810], a well-known Swiss jurist who specialized in international law in the 19th Century wrote in his book "The Modern International Law of Civilized Nations": "A treaty will be regarded as invalid if the provisions of this treaty violate the universally acknowledged human rights or the compulsory rules of international law." Section 53 of the "Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties" clearly stipulates that "all treaties which go against the general compulsory rules of international law when being concluded are invalid." In other words, the content of any treaty cannot go against the compulsory rules of international law; otherwise, it will be regarded as invalid.

It should also be pointed out that international law stipulates that a treaty will be regarded as invalid not only if it violates the current international law when it is concluded but also if it contravenes the provisions of international law which emerge after its conclusion. Section 64 of the "Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties" stipulates that "when a new general compulsory rule of international law takes shape, all existing treaties which contravene this new rule will be regarded as invalid and thus be terminated." As everybody knows, after World War II, in some important international documents there were put forth and reiterated a series of principles, such as the aim and the principles of the United Nations Charter, the five principles of peaceful coexistence jointly proposed by China, India, and Burma and extensively accepted by other countries all over the world, the 10 principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference, and so on, all of which are currently and universally recognized as the principles of international law. The principle of safeguarding the equal sovereign rights and the territorial integrity of a state, the principle of prohibition of aggression and opposition to colonialism, and so on, all fall within the realm of the compulsory rules of international law. All concluded treaties will be regarded as invalid if they go against these principles.

As is known to all, in 1840, Britain launched the Opium War and attacked the coastal areas in southeastern China in order to further carry out its policy of colonialism and aggression. Under the circumstances, when the attacking army had reached the gates of Nanjing City, the Qing government was forced to conclude the "Nanjing Treaty" with Britain in 1842, according to which Britain then took over Hong Kong Island, which belonged to Xinan County (now Shenzhen City) of Guangdong Province, and usurped a series of privileges. In 1856, in order to expand its aggression and to legalize the opium trade, the British Government launched the Second Opium War. Under a situation where the British and French aggressive armies attacked Beijing, the Qing government was forced to conclude the "Beijing Treaty" with Britain in 1860, according to which the Kowloon area, that is, the southern part of the Kowloon peninsula to the south of the Boundary Street, which belonged to Xinan County of Guangdong Province, was ceded to Britain. In 1898, after the Qing government was defeated in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, Britain again took this opportunity to force the Qing government to conclude with it the "Convention Respecting an Extension of the Hong Kong Territory," according to which Britain "leased" that part of the Kowloon peninsula south to the Shenzhen River and north to the Boundary Street and the outlying islands, or the so-called New Territories, for a length of 99 years. These historical facts show that both the "Nanjing Treaty" and the "Beijing Treaty" were direct products of the aggressive wars launched by Britain, and the "Convention Respecting an Extension of the Hong Kong Territory" was the result of attempts by Britain and other powers to carve up China and seize "leased territories." All three treaties were illegal products which were concluded under the force and threats of Britain. In content, they all seriously violate China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and go against the mandatory law of international law. Therefore, according to any of the above-mentioned principles and stipulations, these treaties must be null and void.

Does the So-called "Exchanging Sovereignty for Administrative Power" Have Any Legal Basis

The British side said that the task for the British and Chinese representatives in the talks was to study the problem of how to "revise" the treaties concerning the Hong Kong issue. Some British media said that Hong Kong cannot be prosperous without British administration. They advocated "exchanging sovereignty for administrative power," that is, "under the principle of recognizing Chinese sovereignty, Britain can continue its administration in Hong Kong." Either judging from international law or from international practice, all this does not hold water.

Judging from the law, when the territory of a country is occupied by another country, the victimized country has the right to recover the lost land and regain its sovereignty by any means. Since the sovereignty over the occupied land originally belongs to the victimized country and not to the occupier, there does not exist the problem of "exchanging sovereignty for administrative power" by the occupier.

Moreover, being a legal concept, sovereignty itself is inseparable. What is sovereignty? It means the inherent right of a country. Internally, it takes the form of supreme power, that is, the exclusive jurisdiction of the state over its territory and all the people and things on it. Externally, it takes the form of independent power, that is, in international relations, the state can exercise its power independently, free from external interference. What is administrative power? It means the power in administration. It is the power for the state to exercise its rule over the territory and is a concrete expression of sovereignty. The concept of sovereignty certainly includes administrative power. Since the two cannot be separated, they certainly cannot be exchanged for each other.

It is thus clear that the idea that Britain can continue its administration in Hong Kong through "exchanging sovereignty for administrative power," which was advocated by some British media, does not have any legal basis.

Seen from international practice, when a country regains its lost territory from another country, this means recovery of its sovereignty including administrative power. There are many precedents in this respect. Particularly, after World War II, having shaken off the yoke of colonialism and won independence, a series of Asian, African, and Latin American countries regarded without exception the fact that some of their territories were still forcibly occupied by imperialist powers, whether or not they were occupied under the conclusion of treaties of any kind in the past, as illegal and resolutely demanded the recovery of their lost territories. Most of these territories have been regained through the form of holding negotiations between the countries concerned and some have been regained unilaterally by the victimized countries. For example, after India achieved independence in 1947, France still occupied India's territories, such as Chandernagore, Yanam, Pondicherry, Karikal, and Mahe. Through negotiations between the two countries, India regained Chandernagore in 1949, and the remaining four were handed over by France to India in 1954. Portugal occupied India's Goa, Daman, and Diu, and invariably refused to return them to India. In 1950, India addressed a note to the Portuguese Government, proposing that the return of the above-mentioned three places be solved through negotiations between the two countries. However, obstinately clinging to its colonialist stand, the Salazar administration unexpectedly did not recognize India's sovereignty over them, claiming the Goa and other places are "part of the integral whole territory of Portugal" and thus refused to hold any talks. Thus, in December 1961, India dispatched troops to the three places and eventually recovered them.

In history, there have indeed been people who have advocated the theory that "sovereignty is divisible." However, it was precisely a reactionary theory concocted by Western big powers in order to occupy other countries' territories and to infringe upon other countries' sovereignty, and it fundamentally runs counter to the principle of state sovereignty being equal. Today this "theory" has long fallen through in the face of the people of China and of other Third World countries. It has long been swept onto the rubbish heap of history.

The sovereignty of the Hong Kong area belongs to China and it is only natural that the administrative power of the Hong Kong area also belongs to China. It was because Britain forcibly occupied this area that China was divested of its sovereignty over it, including the right to exercise its administrative power. At present, when China says that it will recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong, it means regaining its sovereign rights including administrative power and it definitely does not mean regaining only its nominal hallowed sovereign rights [ming yi shang de hong kong zhu quan 0682 5030 0006 4104 4500 3159 0031 2938] but discarding its administrative power. This is self-evident.

In Britain, some people propose "changing sovereignty for administrative power". This means that Britain recognizes China's sovereignty in words only and wants the pretext of maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity. If China accepts this proposal, this means accepting a new unequal treaty and returning to the state of being humiliated. We should like to ask: Can the 1 billion Chinese people agree to such harsh terms?

Moreover, it is also a pure lie [qi ren zhi tan 2952 0086 0037 6151] to say that Hong Kong's prosperity cannot be separated from the British administration. Hong Kong's prosperity over nearly 30 years is the result of multifaceted endeavors of society. First of all, it is the result of the great pains which the Hong Kong residents (98 percent of them are Chinese compatriots) who are industrious and clear-headed have taken in building up Hong Kong, of Hong Kong having a favorable geographical position in the world and satisfactory natural conditions, and of the energetic support of the Chinese Government and people in various areas. Of course, some of Britain's policy measures and administrative methods have also played a certain positive role. However, this is neither the sole reason nor the primary one. After being freed from British administration in the future, Hong Kong's favorable conditions will continue to exist, and moreover, some useful British management experience and managerial techniques can be reserved, absorbed, and further utilized. Therefore, we believe with all good reasons that Hong Kong after 1997 not only can maintain its prosperity but also keep on developing.

Who Is the True Representative of Hong Kong Residents

The British media has said that "Britain has a moral obligation to the Hong Kong residents," and said that the Hong Kong officials appointed by Britain "represent the Hong Kong people" in the talks. This argument is untenable, both in law or in logic, because the whole world knows that most of the Hong Kong residents are Chinese, and only the Chinese Government can be their true representative. The British Government has no right to represent them. As a matter of fact, the talks between the Chinese Government and the British Government on the question of the recovery of Hong Kong are for the sake of removing their long-standing status under foreign colonial domination, realizing their greatest aspiration, and also, represents their greatest interest. If the British Government really wants to shoulder "moral obligation" toward them, then it should cooperate with the Chinese side in order to properly settle the question of handing Hong Kong back to China, so that they can cast off colonial rule. Otherwise, it is useless to talk about "moral obligation." As for a small portion of British citizens who are Hong Kong residents, the British Government may represent their interests. We believe that the Chinese side will also give positive consideration as well as attention to the interests of this portion of residents. The leading members of China have repeatedly expressed that after taking back Hong Kong, for the sake of showing consideration for the Hong Kong area, the existing conditions of the Hong Kong residents, and the interests of the broad masses of investors, the Chinese Government will put into effect a special policy for the Hong Kong area, including not changing the existing socioeconomic system, way of life, and the economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. All these have fully embodied the concern of the Chinese Government toward the Hong Kong residents as well as its responsible attitude toward them.

The relationship between the British Government and the Chinese residents in Hong Kong is like that between a colonial ruler and its subjects. Therefore, in such talks at present, it is not qualified to be their representative. Moreover, the Chinese residents in Hong Kong, as a matter of fact, also do not acknowledge that it can represent them. For example, when the British side expressed last September after the talks that the three unequal treaties are valid, people of various circles in Hong Kong immediately expressed objection one after another. The students in Hong Kong also issued a statement and staged a protest demonstration.

Recently, a trend that merits attention is that the British side has noisily advocated in Hong Kong "respecting the popular will of Hong Kong," and said that in settling Hong Kong's future, "popular will" must be respected.

Obviously, what they want is not the popular will representing the majority of Hong Kong compatriots. According to them, the protests of compatriots of various circles in Hong Kong last September as well as the numerous views in the press expressing support for the stand of the Chinese Government cannot be considered as genuine popular will. Only the portion of the people who follow them support "exchanging sovereignty for administrative power," and call for the continued presence of British administration and control can be considered "popular will." Their doing so is to further pursue their "three-legged stool" principle in an attempt to act as the prerepresentative of the Hong Kong people, and to use the so-called "popular will" of Hong Kong to exert pressure on the Chinese Government in order to realize their objective of obstructing China from recovering her territory and sovereignty.

Based on a preliminary analysis of the three questions mentioned above, we can see that the decision of the Chinese Government to recover Hong Kong in 1997 completely conforms to international law. Certain media in Britain still maintain the colonialist stand, and the vain attempt to continue the occupation of China's Hong Kong area runs counter to international law. This stand not only will not be accepted by the Chinese Government and people, but it will also not have the approval of fair-minded world media as well as people of insight in Britain.

We hope that the British Government can clearly understand the times, give up these advocations which not only run counter to historical trends but are also not in conformity with international law, satisfactorily solve the Hong Kong question through friendly negotiations with the Chinese side, and promote friendly relations between both sides. This not only conforms to the interests of China but also to the interests of Britain and, moreover, this will also contribute to the development of international economic relations and safeguard peace in the Far East as well as the world.

DENG YINGCHAO URGES 'GREATER ROLE' FOR PENN NOUTH

OW201458 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, urged Penn Nouth to play a greater role in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, while bidding Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth farewell at a guesthouse here this afternoon.

Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth left here for France this evening after a one-month long visit in China.

Deng Yingchao told Penn Nouth that Sino-Kampuchean friendship is based upon mutual trust and has been tested by prolonged struggles. She spoke highly of the patriotic enthusiasm of Penn Nouth.

Samdech Penn Nouth thanked Deng Yingchao and other Chinese leaders and people for their warm reception, he said the Kampuchean people regard the Chinese people as trustworthy friends. The Kampuchean people would always side with the Chinese people in the struggle against hegemonism, he added.

Penn Nouth also said that he would continue to work together with the Kampuchean people in striving for a just settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

XINHUA COMMENTARY HITS THACH'S LETTER TO UN MEMBERS

OW201750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 20 Sep 83

["Hanoi Challenges United Nations -- Comments on Nguyen Co Thach's Letter" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA correspondent Tang Tienri) -- On the eve of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a letter to some U.N. member countries, seeking their support for Vietnam's stand on the Kampuchea question at the current U.N. session. This marks a new round of diplomatic offensive launched by Vietnam, with the aim of extricating itself from its awkward predicament.

Thach's letter poses an all-round challenge to all previous U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea which demanded total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and ending of foreign military occupation of Kampuchea, and yet Thach is advocating in his letter conditional "partial withdrawal", saying that only when the "threat from China" is stopped, can Vietnam "withdraw its troops from Kampuchea". It is in fact refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea completely by continuing to make the non-existent "threat from China" as an excuse.

The U.N. resolutions recognize the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legal government in Kampuchea and support its legitimate seat in the U.N. but the letter demands deprival of the legitimate seat of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and proposes to "keep the seat of Kampuchea empty" in an attempt to tuck the Hen Samrin puppet regime into the U.N. one day.

The U.N. resolutions call on all states to abide by the principles of the U.N. charter of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and non-use of force or the threat to use force. However, the letter claims that Vietnam "has the right to overthrow" the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, preposterously describing the out-and-out aggressive act as similar to the overthrow of the Nazi Government in 1945 by the allies and their helping the other countries to get rid of the fascist rule and establish their own governments.

The U.N. resolutions call for the convocation of an international conference to seek for an all-round political settlement of the Kampuchean issue. Thach's letter, however, tries to legitimize the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea by suggesting "bloc dialogue" between the Indochina states and the ASEAN nations.

In short, the contents of Thach's letter can be summed up in one sentence! Vietnam is trying to repudiate the U.N. resolutions altogether. The letter indicates clearly that Vietnam has so far not budged an inch from its stubborn position of occupying Kampuchea forever and pursuing regional hegemonism, though it constantly changes its strategies and tricks.

As is known to all, the international community has tussled with the Vietnamese invaders over the Kampuchean question on many occasions at the United Nations and outside since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea more than four years ago. Reality shows that it is utterly impossible to persuade Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea by accepting and meeting some of Vietnam's unreasonable demands. Such an attempt can only help make Vietnam more aggressive than ever before.

Facts have borne out that the reliable and effective way is for the international community to strengthen its unity and persevere in its struggle. At the past four U.N. General Assembly sessions, from the 34th in 1979 to the 37th last year, resolutions demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea were adopted by overwhelming majority votes, the schemes of the Vietnamese and their supporters were frustrated and the legitimate seat of Kampuchea in the United Nations has been safeguarded, thanks to the united struggle by the majority of U.N. member countries.

At the same time, many countries tried in one way or another to support the Kampuchea people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, including exertion of economic, political and diplomatic pressures on Vietnam. All these upset Vietnam's military plans and made it more and more isolated in the world.

At the current U.N. General Assembly session, the international community will have a new trial of strength with the Vietnamese over the Kampuchean issue. It is hoped that the current session would carry on its united struggle and uphold justice to upset the new schemes of the Vietnamese aggressors and make even greater contributions to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

ASEAN TO SEEK UN SUPPORT FOR NEUTRAL KAMPUCHEA

OW201355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, September 19 (XINHUA) -- At the upcoming United Nations General Assembly, ASEAN countries will issue a letter of appeal calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the support of all friendly countries for an independent, democratic and neutral Kampuchea.

This was revealed by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila here today before his departure for New York to attend the 38th U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, Sitthi said ASEAN's appeal will stick to the principle of upholding justice and protecting weak countries from the aggression of big powers.

This principle, he said, will be conducive to Kampuchea's full independence from foreign military occupation without bringing harm to its neighbors.

The appeal will also call on all independent countries to help promote the birth of a new Kampuchea, he said.

Sitthi told reporters that foreign ministers of the five ASEAN nations -- Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand -- have decided to meet in New York October 1 when they are there for the U.N. General Assembly.

Sitthi said that after the meeting he might meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach if the latter so request. But he added that his meeting with Thach will be a general one as no specific subjects for their talks have been set yet and also no new proposals on the Kampuchean issue have been raised by either side.

Sitthi also predicted that the number of sponsor-countries for the draft resolution on the Kampuchean issue will most likely rise to over 50 at the upcoming U.N. General Assembly as compared with 49 at the last assembly. In addition, votes in favor of seating Democratic Kampuchea at the U.N. might also be slightly higher, he added.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS BELGIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

OW201226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that China hopes very much to develop economic and technical cooperation with Belgium and other European countries.

He said this at a meeting with Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs Mark Eyskens, Mrs Eyskens and their party.

The Chinese premier said that China, Belgium and other European countries all have their own strong and weak points. "By combining our strong points we can together overcome our deficiencies, to the benefit of all of us," he added.

Zhao Ziyang said that China is satisfied with the rapid progress that has been made in Sino-Belgian cooperation and exchange in the political, trade, economic, technical and cultural fields.

"There is still great potential to develop cooperation between China and Belgium and between China and other European countries," Zhao said. "We hope that such cooperation will be expanded in a greater variety of ways, particularly joint venture and co-production in industry, so that our economic relations will grow still further."

Mark Eyskens said that Belgium and China share similar views in many respects and enjoy good relations. "Now we have the conditions for expanding economic and technical cooperation, which will score greater success through concerted efforts of our two countries."

This evening, the Belgian minister gave a reciprocal banquet. Chen Muhua, China's state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was among the guests.

CHEN MUHUA ON SINO-BELGIAN ECONOMIC TIES

OW201944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Agreements between China and Belgium to protect investment and avoid double taxation are being discussed, Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said here today.

These agreements, she said while meeting a Belgian delegation, will greatly promote trade and economic relations.

The Belgian delegation, led by Charles Roger, chairman of the Belgium-China Economic Commission, arrived September 16 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Reviewing past economic and trade relations, Chen said projects authorized by the Belgium-China mixed committee have materialized one after another as economic and trade cooperation develops.

She cited the contract between China and the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company S.A. to produce stored control digital telephone exchange equipment, now underway. A co-operative glass project is being discussed among others, she said.

The Belgian delegation discussed with China the possibilities of economic and technological cooperation in the production of nonferrous metals, building materials and glass, in the construction of nuclear power stations and harbors, and in the textile industry. Roger said they will try to strengthen their ties with China in every possible way.

In the next few days, the Belgian delegation will visit other major Chinese industrial cities including Harbin, Shenyang and Shanghai.

NPC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

OW210200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Chinese National People's Congress led by Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, left here by air this morning for friendship visits to Italy, France, Belgium, the European Parliament and Luxembourg.

Deputy leader is Wang Hanbin, secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee. Members of the delegation are N.P.C. Standing Committee members Huan Xiang (already abroad), Fu Hao and Liu Dongsheng, and N.P.C. Deputies Dao Guodong and Huang Xiaolian.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Wang Houde, deputy secretary-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and diplomatic envoys to China of Italy, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

TURKISH MILITARY DELEGATION FETED 20 SEP

OW202132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Friendship between the Chinese and Turkish Armies was affirmed here this evening at a banquet to welcome a senior military delegation from Turkey.

Zhang Zhen, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said friendly cooperation between China and Turkey has developed continuously through the efforts of both countries since they established diplomatic relations.

Zhang Zhen recalled that last October a Chinese military delegation led by him was accorded a warm welcome by the Turkish people and Army during its visit to Turkey.

General Necip Torumtay, second chief of the General Staff of the Turkish Armed Forces and head of the delegation, said it will exchange experiences with Chinese army leaders to further mutual understanding.

"What's more important is that we will win friendship," he said. "The exchanges between the two armies will become an important link in the friendship between the two countries."

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1559 GMT on 20 September carries a similar report with the following additional passage:

["This morning, the General Staff Headquarters of the Chinese PLA held a ceremony at the square in front of the Military Museum to welcome the Turkish military delegation.

["The delegation arrived in Beijing last evening."]

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS KILLING OF TWO 'CRIMINALS'

HK201638 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Nanchang, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The legal net has large mesh but it lets nothing through. Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei, two criminals who absconded after shooting people to death, were shot dead today when they resisted arrest in Guangchang County, Jiangxi Province. Murderers Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei, who committed many crimes and killed people with guns, were shot dead between 1820 and 1840 today in the mountains near Nankeng production team, Shuinan brigade, Shuinan commune, Guangchang County.

On the morning of 13 September, a worker of the Guangchang County Civil Administration Bureau found that Wang Zongfang and Wang Zongwei had sneaked into the Guangchang County town to buy cigarettes and food. The worker immediately reported this to the public security organ and led public security cadres and policemen to pursue and capture them. On the highway leading to Ganzhou, which is 3 km from the county town, the two criminals fired guns, resisted arrest and sneaked into the nearby mountains. Local PLA units, public security cadres, policemen, and militiamen urgently prepared to encircle and suppress them. In the early hours of 18 September the two criminals sneaked into Zengjia production team of Guanqian brigade, Jianfeng Commune, and were discovered by commune members there. Soon after commune members reported this to the public security department, public security cadres and policemen found the two criminals. When the two criminals sneaked into the mountains near Nankeng production team of Nanshui Commune's Nanshui brigade, they stubbornly resisted arrest by firing guns and were shot dead by army men and policemen who were trying to pursue and capture them.

NATIONAL FARM MECHANIZATION MEETING HELD

OW171147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 13 Sep 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Jiazheng and XINHUA reporter Zhao Derun]

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- With the great change in production relations in rural areas, transition has also begun in our country's agricultural mechanization, which has entered a new period of selected multi-form development. A national conference on agricultural mechanization management, recently held by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery in Zhuoxian County, Hebei Province, pointed out: From now on, our country's general task in developing agricultural mechanization is to mobilize the initiative of both the collective and the individual commune member, to raise economic results and achieve strategic objectives in agriculture, to help peasants become better off through hard work and to promote socialist agricultural modernization and the production of agricultural products as commodities.

With stabilization and improvement of the agricultural production responsibility system and development of commodity economy, the number of farm machines owned and operated, or contracted, by peasants in our countryside has rapidly increased over the past 2 years. According to 1982 statistics, farm machines owned and operated, or contracted, by peasants accounted for more than two-thirds of the total. Compared with the first half of last year, the total output of the farm machine-building industry increased 20 percent in the first half of this year, sales of small tractors went up by 50 percent, and the number of machines for processing agricultural and sideline products increased 27 percent.

In his report to the conference, a responsible person of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery pointed out: Fundamental changes have taken place in our country's agricultural mechanization. Guided by the state plan, peasants have independently purchased, operated and managed their farm machines, thus breaking with the past pattern of farm machines being mainly purchases, operated and managed by collectives. This helps to achieve the best possible economic results under local conditions.

The conference emphatically pointed out: From now on agricultural mechanization must be developed step by step and on a selected basis, the main purpose of which is to raise economic results. Priorities in our country's agricultural mechanization development are mainly: economically developed areas, bases for producing marketable grain and key areas designated by the state or localities for agricultural development.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery called on farm machinery management departments in various localities to diligently study the new situation, summing up fresh experiences and solving new problems in agricultural mechanization. They should change their work orientation from mainly managerial work to providing services; in work methods, they should switch from their reliance on administrative control to economic management so as to raise agricultural mechanization management to a new level.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES RURAL CONSTRUCTION BOOST

HK201411 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Attach Importance To Developing Rural Construction Undertaking"]

[Text] In recent years more and more peasants have built new houses for themselves since they have enough to eat and wear. Thus the peasants' living condition has greatly improved. However, in many places it is still quite difficult for peasants to buy building materials, handle transportation, hire construction workers, and house these workers while they are building new houses. This state of affairs must be urgently changed. Gaogou Commune of Lianshui County, Jiangsu Province, has created a construction and building materials company that provides local peasants with all necessary home building services and undertakes the work of hiring labor, supplying materials, handling transportation, and conducting construction. This company has helped peasants solve all major difficulties in building new houses. This practice is worth spreading to other places.

According to the Sixth 5-Year Plan, peasants are expected to build 2.5 billion square meters of new housing and another 300 million square meters of new rural public welfare facilities within the 5-year period. This scale of construction has never been seen before. If we still follow old rural construction methods and just ask the peasants themselves to get building materials and carry on construction spontaneously, we will not be able to satisfy the peasants needs. We must realize that it is very important to develop the rural construction industry in a planned and orderly way.

The rural construction industry has bright promise. On the one hand, the more developed the production specialization and socialization in rural areas, the more urgent the peasants' needs for specialization in the rural construction industry.

For the sake of economy, they are willing to contract the whole process of building new houses to specialized units or buy ready-made houses rather than build their own. On the other hand, with adoption of the output-contract responsibility system and development of specialized households, more surplus labor force has appeared in the countryside, and this makes it necessary to break new ground in production. In many places, peasants traditionally engage in construction and there are many skilled construction workers among them. This is a favorable condition for developing the rural construction industry. To summarize, development of the rural construction industry does not lack labor, does not require too many funds, does not grab raw materials from urban industries, and is needed by rural construction and welcomed by the peasants. The rural construction industry is certainly expected to develop into one of the most promising trades.

House-building in the countryside has a bearing on the well-being of future generations. Authorities at all levels should place it on their work agenda and should make proper plans for this work. They should consider whether the arrangement is reasonable, how to save each inch of land, how to lay a solid foundation, and how to ensure project quality. They should also carefully consider supplying complete sets of building materials and conducting drainage and road projects. That is to say, we must not build houses blindly and recklessly. We must handle this work scientifically and must stress practical results. Construction teams or companies can be run by communes or by the masses themselves. The authorities should warmly support this kind of enterprises run by the peasants themselves, should give them due guidance and help them solve difficulties. So long as the authorities attach importance to, and give correct guidance to, the rural construction industry, it will certainly develop soundly.

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT MUST BE 'MORE EFFICIENT'

HK191104 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make Management More Efficient"]

[Text] Our country has built a number of enterprises since its founding. Generally speaking, the equipment and technological levels of these enterprises are relatively good. Some of these enterprises are not inferior to those in developed countries. In the ordinary course of events, the state and people should have benefited more from these enterprises. Nevertheless, a great number of these enterprises fail to achieve better economic results. One reason is that these enterprises lag behind in management work. The contradiction of enterprises that have modern equipment but backward management has become more acute.

Management work is also a productive force. Under similar circumstances, good management of an enterprise often spurs better output. On the other hand, poor management always makes an enterprise decline.

At the present stage, poor enterprise management is apparent in many ways. One of them is overlapping and overstaffed administration. Leaders are muddleheaded; they have no clear idea of work assignment and production targets. The instance of "everybody's business is nobody's business" can be seen very often. Here is a good example of increasing efficiency by improving management set by the rolling mill of the Maanshan iron and steel complex. To reverse its backwardness as quickly as possible, this mill started with consolidating work units and establishing a system of fixing the number of staff members and setting production quotas; it has achieved better results.

To improve management, an enterprise must first examine itself and must not simply complain of unfavorable outside factors.

In this respect, the Zhenjiang chemical plant offers its experience that it can boldly diagnose and analyze its own case. "Self-knowledge is wisdom." It is also important for an enterprise to know its own limitations. Every enterprise must know its own inadequacy and then try to make progress. Less-advanced enterprises certainly have deficiencies. Yet those enterprises with fairly good management may also find inadequacies if they can make sustained efforts to "diagnose their own cases." At present, the problem is that some enterprises are obviously very backward but are still blinded by self-conceit and have no intention of forging ahead.

In improving management work, apart from "self-diagnosis," an enterprise must also learn from others' strong points to offset its weaknesses. This must be encouraged between factories and between districts. The Gongxian chemical plant has gained experience in this field which merits our attention.

Management is a matter of importance. In a certain sense it is as important as the effort to increase equipment and enhance the technical level. For the majority of existing enterprises, when their management is improved they will be able to achieve better economic results.

LI CHANG ADDRESSES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CADRES

HK210232 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Report: "Li Chang, Secretary of Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Makes a Report to Beijing's Discipline Inspection Cadres"]

[Text] Li Chang, secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, made a special report to 2,500 discipline inspection cadres on party style and discipline and on discipline inspection work at a public lecture held by the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission on 24 August.

The public lecture held by the municipality was to help discipline inspection cadres get a deeper grasp of important developments in the guiding principle of discipline inspection work, and to shift from the previous emphasis on examining and handling cases of party members who violated discipline in the past to focusing on problems in party style.

Comrade Li Chang's report was in three parts: on the party's spirit, style, and discipline; on the problem of the style of the party in power and how to seek a basic change for the better in party style; and problems of the tasks and methods in discipline inspection work. The report discussed the extreme importance of party style to the party in power, and the revolution and construction cause -- starting from the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in connection with historical experiences of the communist movement and the Chinese revolution. Speaking of tasks in discipline inspection work, Comrade Li Chang said there are three tasks for discipline inspection work: safeguarding party regulations and discipline; helping CPC committees rectify party style; and inspecting the implementation of party line, principles, and policies. Of the three, the key is to do well in promoting party style. From the angle of discipline inspection work, discipline inspection departments should know and have a grasp of various items of the party's work; there is a contradiction between the burdensome task and a lack of hands. How do we solve this problem? Comrade Li Chang proposed that discipline inspection work should achieve "three reliances," namely, reliance on the whole party and the party committees; reliance on the discipline inspection commission system from the central to the grassroots levels and departments concerned; and reliance on the masses.

The report also stressed that discipline inspection departments should attach importance to work methods, proposing that the first method of discipline inspection work is to report to party committees at the same level and to the discipline inspection commission at a higher level about what they have learned about situations; second, the method of organization, organizing the concerned departments and forces to examine and handle cases together; third, the method of grasping typical cases, making a breakthrough in representative key cases of discipline violation which have evoked strong mass reaction; fourth, full utilization of the media, correcting unhealthy tendencies with the power of public opinion -- we should not simply immerse ourselves in handling cases without listening to the voice of the people; fifth, attach full importance to people's letters and visits.

Comrade Li Chang said party members and the masses welcome discipline inspection cadres; however, some people do not, namely those elements who violate discipline and those who are not upright in party style. This illustrates from the negative side that discipline inspection work is very important and glorious. He demanded that discipline inspection cadres should not be afraid of difficulties but be courageous in overcoming resistance and in struggling against unhealthy tendencies, and contribute to realizing a basic change for the better in party style.

YU QIULI CITED ON SPIRIT OF DIVERTING LUANHE

HK191150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Report: "Yu Qiuli on Studying and Promoting Spirit of Diverting Luanhe in the Light of Reality"]

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report on 13 September Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, on hearing reports from PLA units involved in the project of diverting the Luanhe to Tianjin, called on the whole army to learn from, practice, and promote the spirit of diverting the Luanhe in light of our army's practical conditions and tasks so as to facilitate various kinds of work.

Yu Qiuli said that the speech delivered by Comrade Yang Shangkun on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission at the meeting celebrating the successful completion of the project of diverting the Luanhe to Tianjin, highly praised the spirit of diverting the Luanhe. I thought that the spirit of diverting the Luanhe was the development -- under new historical conditions -- of the revolutionary spirit nurtured by our party in long-term revolutionary struggles. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "In long-term revolutionary wars, under the guidance of our correct political direction and in the light of practical conditions, we gave play to the spirit of revolution, the life-defying spirit, the spirit of strict observance of discipline and sacrifice, the spirit of selflessness and consideration for others, the spirit of overwhelming all enemies and difficulties, and the spirit of upholding revolutionary optimism and overcoming all difficulties to win victories, with the result that we won great victories. In building socialism and realizing the four modernizations, we should also bring all these kinds of spirit into play under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee." The PLA units which took part in the project of diverting the Luanhe to Tianjin, along with the broad masses, carried out Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instructions with their own deeds and cultivated the spirit of diverting the Luanhe.

Yu Qiuli said that, in concrete terms, the spirit of diverting the Luanhe should include the following aspects.

1. The spirit of unity between the army and the people, between the army and the government, and unity of the whole nation. Unity is the fundamental guarantee for the victory of our various causes. In times of war we won our victories through unity, and victory in socialist construction should also be won through unity. It was impossible for the project of diverting the Luanhe to Tianjin to succeed without unity.

2. The spirit of promoting grand socialist coordination under party leadership. More than 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, together with many departments on various fronts, provided very active support to the project of diverting the Luanhe to Tianjin, which was an important factor for the smooth completion of this grand-scale project. This spirit of grand coordination vividly embodies the superiority of the socialist system.

3. The spirit of considering the overall situation and subordinating local interests to overall interests. In the course of building the Luanhe diversion projects, broad masses along the route gave active support by moving their residences or giving over their land whenever it was deemed necessary. Also, they actively repaired and consolidated over 50 km of channels. This style is also the spirit of selflessness and consideration for others.

4. The revolutionary spirit of hearing neither hardship nor death. With this spirit, one will not fear the most ferocious enemy, will overcome the greatest difficulty, and will not care for personal gains. This spirit is very precious indeed and cannot be exchanged for any amount of money. Our army must not discard this spirit and should actively promote it, because without this spirit our army will lack life and vitality. One of the basic aims in strengthening our ideological and political work is precisely to cultivate this spirit.

5. The spirit of seriously studying and applying science and technology and adhering to scientific operation and scientific management. Units responsible for the Luanhe diversion project not only had a high degree of revolutionary spirit but also had a serious scientific manner. In the units, people at all levels strived to learn science and technology, attached importance to the function of engineering and technical personnel, and implemented scientific operation and scientific management. It was precisely because of this that they overcame one difficulty after another, improved operation results time and again, and often advanced the scheduled time of completion.

6. The spirit of being good at study and research and of daring to break new ground. The construction project succeeded because a large batch of comrades dared to think, to explore, and to create. They were willing to tackle problems by using their heads, so there were many creative new things in various sectors of the project, such as organization and leadership, political work, and logistics service. "Five aspects present at the front line" (leadership and command, political work, technical force, apparatus and material, and various services) was a lively example of this.

LIGHT INDUSTRY EXHIBIT SHOWS PROGRESS, NEEDS

OW210227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA correspondent Zhao Qinghua) -- China's light industry is producing an increasing variety of consumer items for the modern man and his home, as is shown by a national exhibition which opened today in the Beijing Exhibition Center.

The month-long national exhibition of new products and fruits of research sponsored by the Ministry of Light Industry displays more than 4,000 new products and techniques developed since 1980 by enterprises and institutes from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. These are mainly new technological processes, equipment and materials, as well as products already approved for wider application.

The new products include: whole sets of detachable furniture for the kitchen, dining-room, drawing room and bedroom, refrigerators, washing machines, electric cookers, air-conditioners, vacuum cleaners, chandeliers and music centers. There are also high grade light duty bicycles for men and women, motorcycles in the latest fashion and solar energy electronic watches, quartz watches and clocks as well as glassware, ceramics, enamelware for daily use and garments, shoes and hats made with new materials and new technological processes.

The fruits of scientific and technological research have been applied in some of the products, raising quality and efficiency. The application of the new technological process for de-odorizing and sterilizing goat's milk developed by the Inner Mongolian Light Industry Research Institute and other units has expanded sales of the milk. Using a new recipe and filtering technology, the research institute of tobacco science of the Ministry of Light Industry has developed a low-tar cigarette containing not more than 15 milligrams of tar per cigarette. A high pressure sodium street lamp produced in Shenyang, Beijing and Shanghai is seven times as bright as an incandescent light.

The up-and-coming plastics industry is displaying plastic film for agricultural use, more than 200 everyday articles as well as packing materials and building materials. The machinery and weighing apparatus industries are showing 348 exhibits from 23 trades including samples, models and charts for complete plants and equipment for paper-making, sugar refining, cigarette making, food processing, plastics making, and sewing.

China's light industrial machinery enterprises can now supply equipment covering over 90 percent of the needs of domestic production, but still fall far short of the needs of light industry in modernization, according to the Ministry of Light Industry. Departments are importing more technology and recruiting and training more technicians in design and research. They hope to catch up with world standards of the late '70s and early '80s by 1990. In recent years China's light industry has accelerated the tempo of scientific research and the development of new products. With 1,052 places of scientific research in the period between July 1980 and March 1983, it has developed an average of more than 5,000 new products a year.

CONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION OF 31 COAL MINES BEGINS

LD182137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1411 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- China started constructing and expanding 31 coal mines with an aggregate annual production capacity of 16.62 million tons in economically developed yet energy-deficient areas during the January-August period this year, according to a National Conference on Coal Mining Construction now in session here.

Fourteen of these projects are expansions of existing mines to add a total of 8.49 million tons in terms of capacity, and the other 17 are all newly started mines with a combined production capacity of 8.13 million tons. Preparations are going on for starting 19 more new mines with a combined capacity of 23 million tons by the end of this year, thus bringing the total capacity of the new mines started this year to more than 30 million tons, a record in recent years.

Altogether, mines under construction across the country, including projects carried over from previous years, have a total production capacity of 180 million tons, 20 percent more than 1982. The newly started mines account for 100 million tons, also a record in recent years as well as a decisive factor for stable and continuous growth of coal production in the coming years.

China's coal production has been going up steadily following the completion of readjustment of the ratio between coal cutting and tunneling. In the first eight months of this year, the country's coal mines produced a total of 452.36 million tons, a six percent increase over the same 1982 period. China produced 666 million tons of coal last year.

The coal industry has in recent years improved its geographical distribution to meet the need for coal, China's primary source of energy, by the modernization drive. Efforts have been made to speed up the development of coal resources in the more developed areas like east, northeast, and north China.

Most of the above-mentioned new projects in these areas are large or medium-sized, the largest having a production capacity of 4 million tons.

Sources at the conference said that four mines were completed and put into operation in the first eight months of this year. A dozen more will go into operation by the end of the year, so that 16 coal mines with a combined capacity of 12 million tons are expected to be producing before the end of this year.

CPPCC WORK GROUPS HELP IMPLEMENT POLICIES

OW171421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee has decided today that, together with the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the central committees of various democratic parties, the national CPPCC Committee will soon organize several investigative groups to go to various localities to check how CPPCC members at all levels help implement policies.

This decision was endorsed at the second meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, which ended today.

The decision held: This is an extremely important task and one of the focal points of CPPCC work for the second half of 1983.

The decision pointed out: The main aspects in conducting checkups on how CPPCC members help implement policies are as follows:

1. Do non-party personages among CPPCC members know what they should? Can they get to see the relevant documents of the party and the government? Can they hear when important information is being passed on?
2. Do they have anything to do? Can they bring their role into full play if they want to do so?
3. Have CPPCC members at all levels implemented the policies which they ought to implement?

The decision hoped that CPPCC organizations in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions would coordinate with the departments concerned to make overall arrangements, and spare competent cadres to go to the lower-level units to supervise and conduct checkups, to help solve problems and to assist the investigation groups of the National CPPCC Committee in jointly carrying out this work.

CPC PROPAGANDA UNIT HOLDS CONFERENCE ON BOOKS

OW190611 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA) XINHUA editor's note: Publishing circles must possess the viewpoint of the masses and not "put money above everything else." We must print large quantities of books on politics and general knowledge to cater to the needs of the masses. We must print not only tens of thousands of copies but millions of copies. By meeting the needs of the masses we will have done an excellent thing for them. (end of editor's note)

The Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee recently held a conference for responsible comrades of the publishing and distribution units concerned to discuss views of leading central comrades on strengthening and improving the publication and distribution of books on political theory and general knowledge. The participants held that publication and distribution work must at no time forget the broad masses of people, but must wholeheartedly provide healthy books on politics and general knowledge to meet the urgent needs of the people of various nationalities of the country.

Last July Chen Hansheng of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences wrote to the leading central comrades to inform them about existing problems in publication and distribution work. The letter said: Since convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the China Bookstore and the Commercial Press have continued to compile and publish "Collections of Brief Chinese History" and "Collections of Brief Foreign History." The Commercial Press invited me to be the chief editor of "Collections of Brief Foreign History." The book series we are going to compile will broaden the vision and expand the knowledge of youths as well as educate them on materialism and patriotism. They are also beneficial for tempering their willpower and cultivating their moral character, and they are being warmly welcomed by readers. But owing to the limited number of copies printed, supply is falling short of demand. The main reason is: the publishing units, thinking that booklets cannot earn much money, have limited printing to 10,000 copies. This is deplorably insufficient for popular literature. In view of the above, the leading central comrades have called on the publishing circles to publicize the viewpoint of the masses and do good things for the masses.

At the conference held by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee for responsible comrades of the concerned publication and distribution units, the participants repeatedly discussed improving and strengthening the publication and distribution of books on political theory and knowledge, including "Collections of Brief Chinese History" and "Collections of Foreign History." They have subsequently set forth the following specific measures:

1. Firmly implement the party's publication policy, correct the erroneous idea of "putting money above everything else," and ensure publication, printing and distribution of books on politics and knowledge urgently needed by the masses and youths;
2. Firmly grasp the work of expeditiously reprinting the two-book series on history;

3. Actively change the backward situation in book distribution and accelerate the tempo of reform. Publishing houses directly under the Ministry of Culture should generally adopt the practice of consigning books for sale by the bookstores.
4. Properly handle subscriptions and set up display counters for the two-book series on history to facilitate reading and purchase by the masses.
5. Strengthen propaganda, popularization and criticism of books on political theories and knowledge. Good books welcomed by the masses must be extensively publicized and popularized by newspapers, radio and TV broadcasts and other media.
6. All publishing units must constantly improve the quality of books.

CPPCC NOTICE ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS ISSUED

OW161243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA) -- Notice issued by the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee on further earnestly studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" (adopted by the Second Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee on 13 September 1983)

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an outstanding book on Marxism and a product integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete realities of China during the new historical period. It is a collection of creative works setting out the correct views of the CPC Central Committee. It reflects, in a systematic manner, the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as its representative. At the time, when China was at the historical, transitional moment to set things right and invigorate the nation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping performed immortal feats for the Chinese people with the courage, resourcefulness, foresight and sagacity of a proletarian revolutionary. These selected works have creatively elucidated the party's theories and principles in the new period of socialism in such fields as politics, economics, ideology, science, culture, education, military affairs, the united front and party building. They persistently advocate, enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They are a general program for building socialism with Chinese characteristics and developing the country, and the theoretic foundation to formulate the correct line, principles and policies. Their glorious thinking is not only of great immediate importance but also of far-reaching historic significance in guiding us to forge ahead.

Since publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" various CPPCC organizations, democratic parties and mass organizations have conscientiously organized themselves in their study. Various CPPCC members, members of various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages and people of all walks of life have demonstrated high awareness and enthusiasm in studying the selected works. In order to further study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in a conscientious manner and promote CPPCC work, the Second Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee has herewith issued the following notice:

1. Raise our awareness and regard the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an important task in the days to come. The notice issued by the CPC Central Committee on 12 July regarding the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pointed out:

"Earnest study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will help us to better understand the history of the party during this great transitional period, the origin and development of the lines set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the principal substance and assurances of the correct course set by the 12th National CPC Congress on the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and our party's new accomplishments in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions." We must realize the importance and pressing need in the study of the selected works with this kind of approach. It is necessary to unify our understanding in an even more consolidated manner through the study of the selected works on the basis of the Marxist line laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 10th National CPC Congress, and to make still greater contributions to fulfilling the three major tasks in the 80's. Therefore, all CPPCC organizations must make proper arrangements, earnestly organize themselves and pay full attention to the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

2. While trying to understand the basic contents of the book in an overall manner, we must attach importance to the study of relevant articles regarding the United Front and the People's Political Consultative Conference when we study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." During the period when he was the Chairman of the Fifth National CPPCC CPPCC Committee, he wrote many brilliant expositions on the theories, lines and policies regarding the United Front and People's Political Consultative Conference in the new period. Particularly, the historical document entitled: "The Tasks of the United Front and the People's Political Consultative Conference in the New Period," and the opening address to the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee are guidelines which will help us carry out our work along the correct path. We should study them continually and even harder, and deepen our understanding. When we study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must once again study the important instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee regarding the United Front and the People's Political Consultative Conference and the expositions made by leading comrades at the central level; study the important documents of the First Meeting of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee; and review and conduct reeducation on the theories and policies regarding the United Front.

3. While studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must uphold the principles of integrating theory with reality and strive to create a new situation for the CPPCC operation. The objective of study is application. On the basis of reading over the whole book and thoroughly comprehending its meaning, we must examine historical and ideological realities as well as our work, sum up our experiences and lessons, understand the new situation, studying the new issues and adopt new measures in the light of the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to create a new situation for our united front operation and other work peculiar to the people's political consultative organs. In the light of current needs, we must, in the immediate future, do something in a down-to-earth manner, such as assisting departments and areas concerned and pushing them forward to further implement the party's united front policies, stepping up the operation of promoting national reunification, conducting special research of -- and presenting proposals regarding -- the four modernizations and the implementation of the important issues set out by the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the CPPCC National Committee, continuing to provide consultative service and professional training, and supporting frontier areas with intellectual resources to give full play to the positive role of various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce and nonpartisan members.

The Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee also called on all people's political consultative organizations, democratic parties, nonpartisan members, mass organizations, personages of minority nationalities, religious and patriotic personnel and members of all quarters to mobilize further to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," use the theoretical principles of the book as an ideological weapon, heighten their understanding, improve their work and hold high the patriotic banner, to develop and strengthen great unity and reunification among all Chinese people and make fresh contributions to the realization of socialist modernization, the great cause of national reunification, the opposition of hegemonism and the safeguarding of world peace!

LIAO HANSHENG VISITS VETERANS AT YANAN

HK180644 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng saw a number of Red Army veterans and old cadres during his recent visit to Yanan. He encouraged them to carry forward the Yanan spirit, do a good job in passing on experience, giving help, and setting an example, and work to pass on to all generations the fine work style of the Yanan period.

Liao Hansheng said: Yanan is a producer of cadres. There are very many old cadres here. Those who were at Yanan in the old days are all old now and cannot work. What can be done? It is necessary to follow the party's instructions. In the past, you all dared to charge at the frontline. Today you must be happy to withdraw. Many central comrades have set a good example in this respect. We should learn from them.

Liao Hansheng earnestly put forward three hopes to the old comrades: 1) Take the lead in studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and actively carry out study propaganda and guidance for the masses; 2) seriously pass on experience, give help, and set examples in ideology, work, and work style, hand over to the young comrades, pass on experiences, and act as their advisers; 3) work hard to teach posterity.

Liao Hansheng said: Every old comrade retiring must seriously work out a plan for how many apprentices he can teach in the remaining years of his life. He also said: We cannot just think of our own life of revolution; we must also consider whether our posterity can carry through the revolution to the end. Educating our posterity well is also a major duty we owe the party and state.

Liao Hansheng visited old sites of the revolution he had not seen for 37 years, such as Yangjialing. He held a forum with leading cadres of the party, government, and army in Yanan Prefecture.

DENG YINGCHAO, FANG YI COMMEMORATE LI SHIZHEN

OW181229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- According to a report by JIANKANG BAO [HEALTH JOURNAL], Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and Fang Yi, member of the political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor, wrote inscriptions to mark the 390th anniversary of the passing of Li Shizhen.

The inscription by Deng Yingchao reads: "Emulate the spirit of medical authority Li Shizhen in doing academic research and in utilizing knowledge and carry forward the lofty medical professional ethics he displayed so as to serve our socialist program of the four modernizations."

The inscription by Fang Yi reads: "Inherit the cultural heritage of our motherland; build socialist spiritual civilization."

Li Shizhen was born in 1518 and died in 1593. He was a great therapist and pharmacologist of our country. His work "Compendium of Materia Medica" has been praised as an "ancient Chinese encyclopedia."

WANG ZHEN WRITES INSCRIPTION FOR MONUMENT

OW181255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Xian, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- A monument to the martyrs of the Wazijie battle was recently erected at Wazijie Commune in Huanglong County, Shaanxi. The monument is inscribed with the words "Monument to the martyrs of the Wazijie battle" written by Comrade Wang Zhen.

The Wazijie battle was fought on 28 February 1948. It was the first battle of our army's strategic offensive in the northwestern battlefield during the war of liberation.

FANG YI INSCRIPTION IN NEW CALLIGRAPHY BOOK

OW210353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 20 Sep 83

[By correspondent Lin Weimin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- The "Sanxitang Models of Calligraphy," a book of rubbings made during the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty, will be published in photo-offset copies for the first time in the near future by the BEIJING RIBAO Publishing House.

This model book of calligraphy, an agglomeration of calligraphic art treasures and rubbings through China's dynasties, collects the works of 135 famous calligraphers of various dynasties including masterpieces of the "three Wangs" of the Qing Dynasty (Wang Xizhi, Wang Xianzhi and Wang Xun), the calligraphy of Yan Zhenqing, Liu Gongquan and Ouyang Xun of the Tang Dynasty, name cards of Su Dongpo, Huang Tingjian, Mi Fei and Cai Xiang of the Song Dynasty, and scrolls by Zhao Mengfu of the Yuan Dynasty and Dong Qichang of the Ming Dynasty. Also included are more than 1,600 official seals.

The publication of the photo-offset copies of the "Sanxitang Models of Calligraphy" is vigorously supported by the Chinese Calligraphers' Association. Comrades Fang Yi and Zhang Aiping have written inscriptions for the model calligraphy book. Fang Yi's inscription reads: "Fine engravings of famous calligraphy, treasures of art." Zhang Aiping's inscription reads: "Tracing to the source of the ancient masters to verify or copy true masterpieces."

To meet the demands of the masses of readers, the Beijing Xinhua Bookstore is taking orders for this book through Xinhua Bookstores in all parts of the country.

PENG ZHEN, SONG RENQIONG INSCRIBE NEW NEWSPAPER

OW210402 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Sep (XINHUA) -- Comrade Peng Zhen wrote the masthead of ZHIGONG JIXIU [5120 1562 2111 0588 WORKERS TECHNICAL COOPERATION], a newspaper that was first published today. Comrade Song Renqiong wrote an inscription for the newspaper, which reads: "Further develop technical cooperation activities, make contributions to the four modernizations."

Sponsored and published by the All-China Workers Technical Cooperation Committee, the newspaper ZHIGONG JIXIU is to report on workers' technical cooperation activities and promote education development and technical advances.

Chinese workers' technical cooperation activities were started in the early 1960's. Comrade Peng Zhen and Song Renqiong warmly supported and highly praised such activities. They urged technical cooperation activists to devote their wisdom and energies to building the socialist motherland.

CONFERENCE ON TIBETAN ART BROADCASTS ENDS

HK170230 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The first national conference on literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language ended in Lhasa on 14 September. During the meeting, which lasted 14 days, representatives of comrades engaging in editing literary and art works in the Tibetan language from five broadcasting stations, including the Qinghai, Sichuan, Ganna, and Xizang broadcasting stations, which have been broadcasting programs in the Tibetan language, and the nationalities department of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, conscientiously studied relevant expositions on literary and art works in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," presisted in taking the important instruction of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on broadcasting and television work and the spirit of the 11th national broadcasting and television work conference as a guide, reviewed and summed up the experiences, both positive and negative, gained since the start of literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language through the country, explored and studied the question of how to open up a new situation in literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language, and exchanged and reproduced 4,998 minutes of literary and art programs in the Tibetan language supplied by the five broadcasting stations.

The meeting put forward guiding principles and measures for literary and art broadcast in the Tibetan language in future work. Their main content is as follows:

First, it is necessary to implement thoroughly the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the important instruction of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat on broadcasting and television work, be determined to carry out reform, give scope to our superiority, further improve the quality of literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language, and increase their quality in order to meet the needs of the Tibetan people for increasing their cultural life.

Moreover, it is necessary to make great efforts to do a good job of literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language in strict accordance with the literary and art orientation of serving the people and socialism as instructed by the party. Since 90 percent of Tibetans are peasants and herdsmen, literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language should be directed to the peasants and herdsmen as their principal targets of service and, at the same time, consideration should be given to the needs of the other Tibetan audience. In implementing this principle on radio programs, it is necessary to reflect fully the party's literary and art principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom by appropriately broadcasting diversified forms, styles, and schools of excellent literary and art works, both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, to help the broad section of Tibetan listeners gradually raise their level of appreciation, widen their artistic fields of vision and -- at the same time -- promote cultural and artistic exchanges between the Tibetan nationality on the one hand and other fraternal nationalities in the country and the people of foreign countries on the other.

It has been learned that after the Central People's Broadcasting Station started broadcasting in the Tibetan language in 1950, Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces, Gannan Tibetan language in 1950, Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces, Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, and Xizang Autonomous Region set up Tibetan broadcasting stations one after another.

They started broadcasting literary and art programs in the Tibetan language, and did a lot of useful work in promoting economic construction in areas inhabited by the Tibetan nationality and in enlivening the cultural life of the Tibetan people. Especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the five Tibetan broadcasting stations throughout the country have offered musical programs centering on the folk songs of our nationalities, launched other programs which include Tibetan literature, dramas, folk art, and radio plays and appropriate broadcasts of excellent musical and literary works of other fraternal nationalities and foreign countries, thus enriching the spiritual and cultural life of the Tibetan people, promoting cultural and artistic exchanges between the Tibetan nationality on the one hand and the other fraternal nationalities and the people of foreign countries on the other, and winning favorable comments from local party and government officials and the broad masses of people.

During the first national conference on literary and art broadcasts in the Tibetan language, Jipu Pingcuo Cideng, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, and (Dan Feng), Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and chief of the regional cultural bureau, went to see the conference participants. Responsible comrades of the propaganda department of the autonomous regional CPC Committee, the Xizang Broadcasting and Television Bureau, and the Xizang Federation of Literary and Art Circles, attended the meeting and delivered ebullient speeches. The regional propaganda and cultural departments sent delegates to attend the opening and closing ceremonies of the meeting.

JUSTICE MINISTER SPEAKS AT LAW UNIVERSITY OPENING

OW171307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Two thousand seven hundred students and teachers of the Chinese University of Political Science and Law gathered here today for the opening of the country's top institution of higher learning in jurisprudence.

Addressing the meeting, Zou Yu, minister of justice, said that the university should find a way to train lawyers by integrating theory and practice. He urged the school to train more qualified lawyers to meet the needs of the nation's growing legal system.

Professor Wang Tiewa of Beijing University encouraged students and teachers to do their share for Chinese legal science.

Established last May, the university comprises undergraduate and graduate schools and an in-service training college with a planned enrollment of 7,000. It now has more than 3,200 students.

There are 83 professors and associate professors. It will invite foreign scholars to give lectures and conduct academic exchanges with foreign institutions of higher learning.

In addition to the Beijing Institute of Political Science and Law, which has become part of the new university, China has four more such institutes in southwest China (Chongqing), east China (Shanghai), northwest China (Xian) and central China (Wuhan). Twenty-nine other universities have law departments.

ANNIVERSARY OF SCIENCE UNIVERSITY MARKED

OW202054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA) -- The China University of Science and Technology will be turned into one of the first-rank universities in China and in the world to help train more scientists and technicians for the country's modernization program.

Yan Jici, president of the university, said this at a meeting today to mark the 25th anniversary of its founding, held at its former site in Beijing and attended by more than 300 people.

The university, founded in Beijing in 1958, is a new-style institution of scientific and technological education. It has moved to Hefei, capital of the east China province of Anhui, but its graduate school remains in Beijing.

It now has some 3,500 students and postgraduates. Since 1978 it has awarded 1,554 bachelor's degrees, 109 masters' degrees and nine doctoral degrees.

MORE INSTITUTIONS TO CONFER GRADUATE DEGREES

OW181954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 18 (XINHUA) -- More universities and research institutes in China will be authorized to confer doctoral and master's degrees.

The list is being examined at the second meeting of the appraisal board of the State Council's academic degrees committee, which opened here today.

The first such meeting, held in 1981, authorized more than 600 faculties to train doctoral degree candidates and some 2,200 to train master's degree candidates.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Education Minister He Dongchang called for a larger percentage of institutions in finance, economics, law and management on the list.

He emphasized that the quality of the new institutions to be designated should be guaranteed since "China's degrees system has begun winning credit."

The meeting will also approve a new group of professors capable of tutoring postgraduates for applying doctoral degrees to augment the existing group of 800 or so.

The minister asked the 400 appraisal board members present to choose more middle-aged scholars and experts, who now account for only a small percentage of the present number of tutors.

MEETING ON RESERACH OF HISTORICAL DATA OPENS

OW181447 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0856 GMT 18 Sep 83

[By reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- In response to a proposal by Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, the fourth national meeting on the Collection and Research of Historical Data opened this morning at the CPPCC auditorium.

Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Historical Data Research Committee of the CPPCC National Committee, spoke at the meeting.

He said: Since 1959 when the CPPCC National Committee began historical data research on the proposal of Comrade Zhou Enlai, a great deal of work has been done and outstanding results have been achieved. Since the CPPCC resumed its work in 1978, a vigorous situation has emerged in historical data research work as a whole. According to statistics, historical data totaling 400 million Chinese characters have been contributed by more than 60,000 people in the country. Selected collections of historical data and other special works, totaling about 100 million characters, have been edited and published by 166 units in all parts of the country.

Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, Zeng San, adviser to the CPC Central Committee General Office, and other comrades spoke at the meeting. They held that historical data research work must adhere to the historical-materialist viewpoint and must always follow the principle of seeking and preserving the truth. They hoped that the CPPCC will continue the collection of historical data in a planned way and with specific emphases so as to provide society with more data which are more accurate, complete and objective.

The meeting is being attended by more than 180 people including persons in charge of historical data and responsible persons of historical data committees from various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, members and specialists on the CPPCC National Committee's Historical Data Research Committee; concerned personnel from various parties, groups, and historical research departments; and veteran comrades who have made contributions in the field of historical research.

BETTER MEDICAL CARE FOR COAL WORKERS URGED

OW210614 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 18 Sep 83

[By reporter Wang Chang]

[Excerpts] Langzhou, 18 Sep (XINHUA) -- The national coal mine work conference, which closed in Lanzhou today, pointed out the necessity of further improving health work and provide good health care to the workers and staff members of coal mines.

To meet the new situation, in which we must accelerate the development of the energy industry, it is necessary to improve the leadership and management of health work in coal mines of various localities and do good health work among coal-mine workers. For this reason the conference has decided to improve the existing coal mine health-work management system, which is under multiple leadership. From now on the Ministry of Coal Industry will exercise unified leadership and management of medical care, industrial sanitation and occupational disease prevention and treatment of coal mines in all localities. The conference also discussed and formulated detailed and specific management rules and regulations, such as "Regulations Governing the Health Work of Coal Mines in China."

HEALTH ART, PHOTO EXHIBIT OPENS IN BEIJING

OW200225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Sep (XINHUA) -- The "national exhibition of art and photographic works on public health" was put on display today at the Chinese Art Gallery.

On display are 275 works of art and 174 photographs selected from more than 2,000 from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

These items present various aspects of the new atmosphere in the fields of patriotic public health campaigns, disease prevention and treatment, maternal and child care, family planning, and teaching and scientific research; they extol new events in developing socialist spiritual civilization and in reforming medical and health departments; and they disseminate and popularize public health and scientific knowledge.

Hu Juewen, Zhang Aiping, Zhao Puchu, Sa Kongliao, and Shu Tong wrote inscriptions for the exhibition.

This morning Hu Juewen, Qian Xinzong, Cui Yueli, Hua Junwu and Xu Xiaobing viewed the exhibition.

MONTHLY FOR AGED TO BE PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER

OW181251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1237 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA) -- The first issue of ZHONGGUO LAO NIAN, a national monthly meant primarily for the older readers in China, will be published in October.

The contents of the first issue include: "Comrade Hu Yaobang's Respect for Teachers and Elderly People," Liu Lantao's article "Lofty Aspirations Are Not Getting Old With Age," Chen Zaidao's article "The Wuhan 20 July Incident," Fei Xiaotong's article "A Noteworthy Issue in 'Utilizing Residual Heat,'" and Yu Guanghan's article "Serve the Elderly People Wholeheartedly."

Other items include a talk by Wang Ruqi, adviser to the Ministry of Justice, with reporter: "The Whole Society Must Safeguard the Elderly People's Legitimate Interests," Yan Beiming's article "Should We Stress 'Filial Piety' Today?" and an article on "The Secrets of Remaining Vital in Old Age."

CONTEMPORARY CHINESE LITERATURE VOLUME PUBLISHED

OW171011 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Shanghai, September 17 (XINHUA) -- The first volume of a three-volume work, "Contemporary Literature of China", has been published by the Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House.

"Contemporary Literature of China", will include works published since 1949. There will be special sections on literature of China's minority nationalities and on works written for children.

The first volume covers the period from 1949 to 1956. Different schools of literature are analysed. Included in the volume were Hu Feng and some other writers who were wrongly attacked in the early post-liberation years.

Wuhan's Central China Teachers College, entrusted by the Ministry of Education, is compiling the collection which will serve as college textbooks.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

OW210523 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1659 GMT 19 Sep 83

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Mingqing and XINHUA reporter Xu Yiming]

[Text] Xiamen, 19 Sep (XINHUA) -- "In order to run the special zone well, we must explicitly assign special tasks for the special zone, implement special policies, create special environments and use special methods." That was what Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, said on 18 September at the Fujian provincial meeting about work in the special zone.

The special zone work meeting was held to further develop a new situation for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. Xiang Nan pointed out in his report: To run special economic zones on a trial basis under socialist conditions is a brand new understanding. In the course of it we will inevitably encounter many new contradictions and problems. During his inspection tour of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Comrade Hu Yaobang put forward the suggestion "Do new things in new ways and run special zones in a special way." No difficulty is insurmountable if we follow that suggestion.

About the special tasks for the special zone, Xiang Nan said: We must adhere to the principle that the primary task of the special zone is to do business with foreign firms. We must strive to attract and obtain capital, advanced equipment and technology and advanced management experience from abroad; run enterprises using Chinese and foreign capital, or using Chinese capital alone; transform existing old enterprises and expand export trade. We must ensure that the special economic zone uses foreign capital primarily, makes products primarily for export, and makes foreign trade its main business. The special economic zone should serve as a go-between for nearby areas in their economic dealings with foreign countries.

He said: The purpose of the special policies is to serve our own interests primarily while giving preferential treatment to foreign and Overseas Chinese businessmen. We should not only consider how to make money for ourselves, but should also consider how to let them make money too. For this reason we must create a special environment for them to come to invest. We must ensure good social order, good transportation, and good living conditions. Only in this way can we make the special economic zone attractive to foreign and Overseas Chinese businessmen.

Xiang Nan said: "Special methods should be shown by efficiency, vigor and cooperation." In order to enhance working efficiency, we must overcome bureaucracy and put an end to disputes over trifles. Special persons should be put in charge of key projects. They should be responsible for studying the feasibility of a project, such as a factory, holding technical and business talks, preparing to build a factory, and managing its operation. The vigor of an enterprise comes from its internal motive force and pressure. At present the main cause of our failure to eliminate backward enterprises and further develop advanced ones is the personnel and labor system of sharing food from the same big pot, which hampers the initiative of the enterprises. In order to improve the rules and regulations that are detrimental to developing productive forces, the special economic zone should have its own way to make enterprises vigorous. At the same time, it should break the barriers among various localities and departments and form various trade associations of enterprises.

In conclusion Xiang Nan said: We pursue special policies in our economic dealings with the outside, but we must not be special politically, ideologically, and in our daily life. We should uphold the four cardinal principles, resist the corruption of decadent thinking, and struggle against crimes in the economic sphere. In short, we should pay attention to all these at the same time.

FUJIAN MEETING EXAMINES RURAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

OW200528 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The Fujian provincial meeting on the publication of newspapers and journals and rural post and telecommunications closed in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 18 September. The meeting called on all propaganda departments and all post and telecommunications departments throughout the province to work harder with revolutionary drive, closely coordinate with one another, and create a new situation in publishing newspapers and journals and developing rural postal service and telecommunications.

(Hao Shengying), director of the provincial Post and Telecommunications Bureau, delivered a summing-up speech at the meeting this afternoon. Responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Post and Telecommunications Bureau awarded prizes and citations to seven units including the Shunchang County CPC Committee and the three newspaper distribution centers run by Young Pioneers of the (Baosheng) primary school in Shaxian County.

During the meeting 16 units and individuals introduced their experience in publishing and delivering newspapers and journals and in developing posts and telecommunications in the countryside. The responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department and the department of posts and telecommunications under the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial newspaper and journals publication bureau and the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau delivered speeches.

The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national meeting on publishing newspapers and journals and developing rural post and telecommunications and worked out the 1984 program for the publication of newspapers and journals.

The meeting pointed out: While the situation is fine in rural areas having booming economies, it is necessary to rapidly improve the backward rural post and telecommunications conditions. The meeting called on all propaganda departments to list the work of strengthening the publication of newspapers and journals as a major event on their daily agenda, strengthen their leadership, and join with the various departments concerned to do a good job in publishing and distributing newspapers and journals. It also called on the posts and telecommunications departments to strengthen their administrative work, improve their mail delivery and telecommunications services, and become pacesetters in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

The representatives of 30 newspapers and journals including the FUJIAN RIBAO attended the meeting.

JIANGSU GOVERNOR ADDRESSES FINANCE, TAX DIRECTORS

OW190548 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] In her speech at a meeting that ended yesterday of finance and tax bureau directors of cities under the provincial government, Governor Gu Xiulian said: Finance and tax work should further promote the development of the economy and various other undertakings. Finance and tax departments should establish such a specific guiding ideology in their efforts to create a new situation.

After fully affirming the achievement and the role of finance and tax work in Jiangsu, Governor Gu stressed that finance and tax work should be conducted to promote the construction of key projects and enhance the qualities of enterprises in order to bring about the development of economic construction and other undertakings.

She said: It is necessary to take a positive attitude toward the central authorities' decision on concentrating capital for key project construction. It is necessary to take firm actions and work meticulously to implement this decision. Under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and government, finance and tax departments should conduct thorough investigations and research, make good estimates and calculations, ensure the completion of this task assigned to us by the central authorities, and contribute to the construction of key projects.

Governor Gu pointed out: Promoting the development of economic construction and various other undertakings should become the departure point of finance and tax work. Leading comrades of the finance and tax departments should broaden their thinking and study the new situation and resolve the new problems in the spirit of reform in order to make finance and tax work adapt to needs of the developing situation. They should study how to help enterprises improve management and operation, strengthen accounting, and make better use of human, financial, and material resources. They should try every means to help deficit enterprises stop deficits and increase earnings. They should learn how to use capital in a scientific way.

The meeting, which was held from 29 August to 5 September, studied the documents of the central work conference and the State Council, relayed the guidelines of the national conference of finance and tax directors, and particularly studied the questions of how to concentrate funds for the construction of key projects, how to increase revenue and cut down expenditures to ensure the balance of revenue and expenditure this year, how to further carry out the work of substituting tax payment for profit delivery, and how to strengthen tax collection work.

Vice Governor Jin Xun also spoke at the meeting.

JIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS SCIENCE EXHIBIT

OW200412 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpts] An exhibition on achievements in promoting science and cultural studies and in training dual-purpose personnel to serve both military and local needs opened today under the sponsorship of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District. Responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units, including Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, and Zhang Yuhua, and leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial government, including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, and Li Zhizhong showed great interest in the exhibition. They were accompanied by Political Commissar Yue Dewang, Deputy Commander Liu Kuiji and Jin Keying, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district.

In recent years the party committee of the provincial military district has conscientiously implemented the instruction given by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, on promoting the study of science and cultural knowledge in order to train dual-purpose personnel for both military and local needs. It has made all-out efforts to train such personnel by acting on the principle of taking the PLA units' needs as the main consideration and putting emphasis on promoting science and cultural studies among cadres. New experience has been gained in this work.

Some 3,950 items are displayed this time. They include literary and art works such as novels, poems, scripts, and academic theses that have been published in newspapers and journals at and above the provincial level, weapons and equipment that have been improved by technical innovation and have received awards from the Army or the Nanjing PLA units, and numerous kinds of furniture, electrical appliances, garments, and traditional handicraft articles.

MEETING COORDINATES TV NEWS IN EASTERN PROVINCES

OW210649 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] A joint meeting to discuss television news preparations in a number of provinces and municipalities and to consider television news cooperation in east China was held in the Lushan Mountains, Jiangxi, from 8 to 16 September, according to a report by Jiangxi television station correspondent (Zhang Jingkun).

Nearly 60 representatives from 31 organizations attended, including from the Ministry of Radio and Television, a number of provincial and municipal television stations, the Journalism Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and institutions of higher learning that have journalism courses. The meeting held in-depth discussions on the orientation of television news reform and achieved desirable results.

Minister of Radio and Television Wu Lengxi gave personal attention to the joint meeting and sent Comrade (Luo Dong) to attend in an effort to help the participating comrades reform radio and television news. The minister pointed out that the local stations have tremendous potential and he wished the joint meeting great success. He urged the meeting to adhere to the decision adopted at the 11th conference on radio and television work.

Television newscasts are important programs for the broad masses of television watchers who want fine, quick, and vivid news from television. The participants conscientiously analyzed the major problems concerning TV news programs of the various television stations, held in-depth discussions on the special characteristics of such news programs, and put forward a number of tentative plans for the orientation of TV news reform.

Representatives from the television stations in east China evaluated and compared the quality of "Huadong Jianwen" [East China News] programs transmitted in the past year. The first prize was won by the program "Where Are You, Lin Sheng?" prepared and presented by the Anhui television station. Second prizes went to six other programs, including "The Developing Jiangxi Potted Landscapes," "Penglai Pavilion" and "The Flowers of Overseas Chinese Native Places."

ZHEJIANG REVIEWS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW180326 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] In order to concentrate financial resources and materials for the construction of key projects, the provincial People's Government recently organized all prefectural- and city- and provincial-level departments concerned to carry out an overall inspection on the arrangement of the province's 1983 investment plan for capital construction projects. They have screened the local capital construction projects under construction and decided to stop or postpone 325 of them, thereby cutting down capital construction project investment by 120 million yuan, 49 million of which was under the 1983 investment plan. The province's capital construction project investment for 1983 is now within the state plan.

GUANGDONG ADOPTS 'FLEXIBLE' POLICY FOR ENTERPRISES

HK191424 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] In order to encourage enterprises incurring losses to turn losses into profits, the provincial People's Government has decided to adopt a flexible policy toward small enterprises at and below the county level so that these enterprises can be run by collectives or people of ability on contract. In the light of the enterprises' different situations, the system of floating wages linked to output, profits, and costs is partially or completely implemented. This decision was announced at the provincial conference on consolidating enterprises and turning losses into profits which concluded this afternoon.

Our province has 1,597 small enterprises at and below county level, which account for one-third of the total number of local state-run industrial enterprises throughout the province. The former have incurred great, serious losses. For example, 580 enterprises incurred losses last year and accounted for 63.5 percent of the province's industrial enterprises incurring losses. The amount of the former's losses was some 80 million yuan and accounted for 43.9 percent of the total losses of the province's industrial enterprises incurring losses.

To help these enterprises turn losses into profits, raise economic results, and increase the province's revenue, the provincial government has decided that while doing well in grasping the work of turning losses of large enterprises into profits, the province should adopt a flexible policy toward the small enterprises at and below the county level. Moreover, the provincial government has also decided that these enterprises should be exempt from income tax in the year when they turn losses into profits.

GUANGDONG ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION MEETING ENDS

HK191345 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] The provincial conference on consolidating enterprises and turning losses into profits concluded this afternoon. Motivated by a desire to take the overall situation into consideration and to hold themselves responsible for the party's cause, responsible persons of all prefectural and city departments and bureaus and of enterprises which incurred big losses who were attending the conference made a pledge to turn losses into profits.

After repeated study, the conference decided to take measures to close, suspend, and amalgamate enterprises and to change the type of production, which will affect 5 trades, light industrial, chemical, textile, and tobacco industries and machine building; and 84 local state-run industrial enterprises under Meixian, Huiyang, Zhaoqing, and Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture. Of these 84, 39 will be closed down, 22 will be suspended for the purpose of consolidation, and 23 will be amalgamated or their type of production will be changed. In addition, 134 are required to be consolidated within a specified time and to turn losses into profits, and 16 are being prepared to be closed down pending further discussion. Vice Governor Kuang Ji presided over today's conference. Vice Governor Li Jianan attended the conference and spoke.

LIANG XIANG ON BUILDING OIL TOWN IN SHENZHEN

HK200835 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] While the prospecting in the eastern South China Sea oil fields is being carried out, an oil town will be built in the eastern part of the Shenzhen special zone, revealed (Wang Tao), general manager of the Eastern South China Sea Oil Co, and others in Shenzhen yesterday.

Liang Xiang, mayor of Shenzhen, also said that the exploitation of the eastern South China Sea oil fields would add to the prosperity and development of the Shenzhen special zone and play an important part in making the special zone more attractive and that the Shenzhen special zone would definitely give all-out support to the project and not stay aloof from the affair.

According to the plans, the oil town, which is a place where the offshore oil extraction workers will reside, take a rest, be trained, and have entertainment, will cover an area of 32 to 40 hectares and the total area of the site is about 220,000 to 240,000 square meters. It will be able to accommodate about 20,000 workers and members of their families. It is expected that the first phase of the construction will begin in the coming year.

GUANGDONG: FORMER CADRE TURNS IN 'LAWLESS' SON

HK191508 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] (Li Ming), an Eighth Route Army veteran who has stepped down to the second line of work and who was also a former deputy political commissar of the Guangdong Provincial Military District, placed righteousness above family loyalty and voluntarily informed against his lawless son. He also helped a public security organ to follow his son's trail, to arrest him, and bring him to justice. His action has met with the warm praises of the local army men and people.

(Li Ming) is an elderly cadre who joined the Army in 1937 and joined the party in the same year. His son, (Li Chenjiang), was a former worker of the Guangzhou City Road Bureau. In the second half of last year, without his parent's knowledge, (Li Chenjiang) committed fraud. At the end of last year, after (Li Ming) discovered his son's unlawful actions, he and his family members looked for his son everywhere and brought him home. Later, he personally wrote a letter to the Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau, informing against his son. His daughter, carrying the letter, escorted (Li Chenjiang) to the Public Security Bureau, which released (Li Chenjiang) after giving him education.

(Li Chenjiang) still did not correct his mistakes. Some time ago, he again left home and went away. (Li Ming) felt that if his son continued his mistakes, he would bring about greater harm to society and the people. He decided to find his son as early as possible and to surrender him to the public security organ for them to deal with him. Following the efforts of the whole family, the trail of (Li Chenjiang) was found in Changsha and Chenzhou. (Li Ming) promptly supplied the public security organ with the clue for arresting him. At the end of last month, (Li Chenjiang) was arrested and brought to justice.

GUANGXI CULTURAL REVOLUTION PROBLEM POLICIES VIEWED

HK210320 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Report on 20 September GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Strictly Grasp Demarcation Lines in Policies"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Viewing the region as a whole the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution has now shifted to the stage of solving a large number of practical problems in a down-to-earth way. There are complex conditions and a strong sense of policy in solving these practical problems. We must resolutely implement the central instructions and strictly grasp the demarcation lines in policies.

There are two aspects implied in strictly grasping the demarcation lines in policies. To put it simply, we must both solve the problems and also stabilize the situation. To solve the problems, we must focus on solving three outstanding ones: We must purge from party and government leadership groups and all levels and from vital departments those persons who rose to power through rebelling, persons with gravely factionalist thinking, people who engaged in beating, smashing and looting, and those who oppose the central line since the third plenary session and those who have seriously violated law and discipline; every single one must be purged, and not a single one can be retained; it is necessary to seriously handle grave violations of law and discipline; and it is necessary to act in a truth-seeking way and rehabilitate the victims of all miscarriages of justice. Through solving these outstanding problems, we should eliminate the factors of instability.

In stabilizing the situation we should handle the problems that occurred in the special conditions of the Cultural Revolution under the premise of distinguishing between major political rights and wrongs and in accordance with the party's policy on handling problems left over from history. We must base our efforts on education and as far as possible win over and save people who made mistakes, even serious ones. We should unite the great majority of people and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

In strictly grasping the demarcation lines in policies, it is necessary to specifically analyze and deal in a discriminating way with people who took part in Cultural Revolution activities. First, we should distinguish between the many who took part in ordinary activities during the Cultural Revolution and the few who made relatively many mistakes. Most of those who became involved in the Cultural Revolution in its early stages did so out of their trust in Comrade Mao Zedong and the party. Apart from a very few extremists, they did not approve of waging savage struggle against leading party cadres at all levels or of beating, smashing, and looting; and they were still more opposed to serious violation of law and discipline. Later, after traversing a variety of tortuous paths, many people gradually came to doubt and take a wait-and-see attitude toward the Cultural Revolution, and even to boycott and oppose it. For this they were persecuted and attacked in varying degrees. Hence, so far as the great majority of people are concerned, there is no need to review and make a clean breast of their problems, and they should not be forced to undergo the test. The main thing is to guide them to take part in study, link theory with reality, sum up their own experiences and lessons, further eliminate leftist influence, overcome factionalism, and strengthen party spirit. Of course, linking theory with reality in the course of study should not be regarded as forcing everyone to go through the test.

Second, we must distinguish between people who made rather serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution but do not meet the criteria of the three categories, and people of the three categories. Specifically speaking, we should distinguish between those who took part in rebelling during the Cultural Revolution but were not promoted because of merits gained in rebelling and whose mistakes are not serious, and those who rose to power through rebelling. We must distinguish between those who were rather deeply poisoned by the reactionary ideology of the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and took part in factional activities but who corrected their mistakes after the gang of four were smashed, and people whose thinking is gravely factionalist and who oppose the line since the third plenary session. We must distinguish between those who joined in ordinary beating, smashing, and looting during the Cultural Revolution, and beaters, smashers, and looters.

With regard to people with many problems but who do not meet the criteria of people of three categories, we should conduct criticism and help in the manner of mild breezes and gentle rain, to teach them to squarely face their errors and make a clean breast of their problems.

So long as it is established that they are not people of three categories, they should be freed after making a clean breast of their problems. Those few who require organizational handling should be dealt with leniently. The leadership should not shilly-shally in expressing its attitude on such people.

In short, through specific analysis and discriminating treatment, we should succeed in uniting the great majority of people who made mistakes.

In strictly grasping demarcation lines in policies, it is necessary to uphold the seriousness of the policies and also handle in a discriminating way the people of three categories of the Cultural Revolution. Apart from discriminatingly viewing the gravity of their mistakes, it is also necessary to distinguish their attitude in acknowledging their mistakes. It is definite that people of three categories cannot enter leadership groups or be retained in vital departments. However, taking account of the fact that they made their mistakes in the special historical conditions of the Cultural Revolution, our work on them should be based on educating and saving them; we should transform them and give them a chance to turn over a new leaf and correct their mistakes. Apart from a few who seriously violated law and discipline, whose current attitude is very bad, and who should be dealt with severely, in general so long as they honestly admit their errors and show repentance they should be handled properly in accordance with the principle of leniency rather than severity. Problems should be handled for what they are, and labels should not be stuck on people. If they were originally cadres, they can be reassigned to suitable work. Where possible they can continue to work in their specialities.

Of course, the leniency we speak of here is principled leniency. It is not unprincipled. Leniency is based on the honest confession of mistakes by those who made serious errors, and the masses' forgiveness of them. If they did many bad things during the Cultural Revolution and now refuse to admit their mistakes and even continue to carry out sabotage, they must be dealt with severely.

In strictly grasping demarcation lines in policies, it is also necessary to deal in a strict and discriminating way with serious violations of law and discipline. We must distinguish between those ringleaders who schemed, plotted, and directly commanded such violations, and those who collaborated and carried out orders. We must distinguish between those whose violations were very serious and aroused popular anger, and those whose violations were relatively light. We must distinguish between those who voluntarily, frankly, and honestly admitted their crimes, and those who refused to do so or who threatened family dependents of victims.

We must purge from the party those who joined it after committing serious violations of law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution, in order to preserve the purity of the party organizations.

We must also resolutely act according to party policies in rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice and solving the practical problems of families of victims. We must certainly not base our work on factionalism and go our own way.

In order to strictly grasp demarcation lines in policies and correctly implement the party policies, it is necessary to organize the cadres, especially the comrades engaged in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, to seriously study the relevant principles and policies of the central and regional CPC committees and the expositions of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on handling problems left over from history, so as to deepen their understanding of party policy. It is necessary to pay attention to work methods, follow the mass line, carry out deepgoing and careful investigation and study, and strengthen study of the policies and analysis of the problems.

Now, as the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution enters the stage of solving practical problems, the leaders at all levels must all the more teach the cadres and masses to overcome factionalism, strengthen unity, and correctly understand and implement the party policies. Policy and strategy are the lifeline of the party. So long as the leaders at all levels attach importance to this issue, we will be able to satisfactorily complete the great historic task of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

GUANGXI SETS NEW CONFERENCE PARTICIPATION RULES

HK201353 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] In order to enable the leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee to devote more time and energy to their work, to go deep into realities to conduct investigation and study, to raise their efficiency, and to overcome bureaucratism and in order to meet the needs of the new situation after structural reform and the needs of the four modernizations, the regional CPC Committee made a decision on their leading comrades' participation in all kinds of conferences and activities at the invitation of all departments.

Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee must not be invited to participate in the general work conferences held by all departments of the regional party, government, and Army. When the participation of leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee must be arranged for important conferences, it must be done according on the following principle:

1. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee may participate in regional mass congresses, including the regional congresses of trade unions, the CYL, women's federations, and model workers, and in large-scale important activities approved by the regional CPC Committee.
2. Apart from the leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee who are in charge of these departments who can attend at their own discretion the conferences and forums on special fields and the commendations which are held by all departments of the regional party, government, and Army, no arrangements will be made for other leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee to attend, receive participants, or have a photo taken with participants.
3. Arrangements may be made for leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee who are in charge of work in this aspect or for a small number of other leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee to attend important conferences and activities which are representative of a certain aspect. In general, no arrangements will be made for them to speak.
4. Regarding some important cultural and sports activities, such as get-togethers, which leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee must be invited to attend, some leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee may be invited to attend in the light of the situation.

When departments invite the secretaries and Standing Committee members of the regional CPC Committee to attend conferences, receive participants, to have a photo taken, to pay visits, and to attend cultural and sports activities, get-togethers, and funeral meetings, relevant departments must submit the programs in advance, which will be reported by the General Office of the regional CPC Committee to the secretary of the regional CPC Committee for examination and approval.

The General Office of the regional CPC Committee has already transmitted the above-mentioned decision to the party groups of all regional units at the beginning of September.

HENAN DECISION ON STEPPING UP CADRES' TRAINING

HK201036 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and government recently made a decision on strengthening the work of training provincial organ cadres, demanding that all provincial units regard the work of training cadres as an urgent major task, seriously grasp it well, and speed up the achievement of the goal of making the whole rank of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent.

The decision says: The basic tasks of training cadres are to remarkably enhance the cadres' levels of Marxist theory, professional knowledge, science, and culture and their leadership and management ability so that they will become qualified working personnel of the party and the state who know Marxism, adhere to the socialist road, and have a certain cultural level and the necessary professional knowledge.

The decision demands: The cadres whose cultural standard is now not up to the level of a graduate of a junior middle school and whose age is under 40 years old, must make up their missed cultural lessons in order that their standard will reach the level of a junior middle school in 2 or 3 years. The cadres who now have the standard of a junior middle school and above but who lack professional knowledge and whose age is under 50 years old, must raise their standard to the level of a secondary vocational school or the level of a university or a college in 3 to 5 years. In the future, when the provincial organs select cadres, they must not employ cadres who do not have the cultural standard of a senior middle school or a secondary vocational school and above.

The decision says: In the work of training provincial organ cadres, stress must be laid on training cadres who have the cultural standard of a junior or a senior middle school and whose age is under 50 years old. It is necessary to conduct cultural and professional training. It is essential to use many methods to train them.

The decision says: The cadres' special courses of the seven universities and colleges, including the Party School of the provincial CPC Committee, Zhengzhou University, and Henan Teachers' University, and the higher courses of the political and legal cadres' schools, must strengthen their training ability. Like the above-mentioned institutes of higher education, the provincial television university must hold cadres' special courses as quickly as possible. It is imperative to give full play to the role of a secondary vocational school and a cadres' school, to run 2-year cadres' training courses, and to encourage cadres to engage in in-service self-study. Cadres who now have the cultural standard of a university or a college must now continue to promote their cultural standard through self-study or academic and technological exchanges.

HUBEI GOVERNOR REPORTS ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK170630 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Governor Huang Zhizhen delivered a report on the province's economic situation and tasks at the sixth provincial trade union congress this afternoon. He said: The province has scored new successes in all work this year. Despite severe natural disasters, there are hopes for a relatively good harvest in agriculture. Total grain output may reach a relatively good level. New developments have occurred in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries. Industry has continued to maintain a relatively high growth rate, and economic results have improved. Enterprise consolidation is underway.

Huang Zhizhen pointed out: On the one hand we must see the excellent economic situation, and on the other we must see the problems in economic work. We have not yet equalled our previous best levels in certain economic indices. Enterprise management standards are rather low. Basic work is weak, and safety work has not been grasped well enough. The scale of capital construction exceeds the plan to a rather great extent. The task of relief through production is very heavy.

Speaking on the future tasks in economic work, Governor Huang Zhizhen said: At its recent work conference, the provincial CPC Committee made arrangements and plans for economic work and various reforms:

1. We must resolutely implement the central policy measures on concentrating finances and materials to ensure the needs of the state's key construction projects. We must continue to do a good job in supporting key state construction work in the province and ensure its smooth progress. We must persistently take improving economic results as the focal point in actively developing production, and increase revenue and tax and profit payments to the state, to make greater contributions to the state.
2. We must do a good job in technical transformation and in management, and improve enterprise quality.
3. Further do a good job in various reforms. We must further stabilize and perfect the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output in the rural areas; we must do a good job in consolidating and perfecting the first step in substituting profit delivery for tax payment, and prepare for the second step in this work. We must continue to promote reforms in the commodity circulation system. We must continue to learn from the experiences of the Shoudu iron and steel plant and establish and put on a sound basis economic responsibility systems within the enterprises.
4. Vigorously support the work of relief through production and strive for a relatively good harvest this year.

HUBEI TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONCLUDES 18 SEP

HK190253 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Summary] The sixth Hubei provincial trade congress concluded in Wuchang today. The closing ceremony was attended by CPC Central Committee member and Wuhan PLA units Commander Zhou Shizhong; and responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, CPPCC, the Wuhan PLA units, and Hubei Military District Qian Yunlu, Li Wei, Li Fuquan, Zhang Jinxian, Lin Musen, Wang Hanzhang, Xu Jinbiao, and (Zhou Huanzhong). (Chao Junde), vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions, presided. (Jiang Changyuan), vice chairman of the federation, delivered the closing speech.

The congress elected the 131-man 6th committee of the provincial federation of trade unions, the 11-man federation auditing committee, and the province's 83 delegates to attend the 10th national trade union congress. The sixth committee of the provincial federation of trade unions held its first meeting later. It elected (Zhang Tianlin) chairman of the committee and (Chao Junoe), (Jiang Changyuan), Ma Xueli, and (Tang Shihua) -- female, vice chairmen. The auditing committee elected (Jiang Changyuan) chairman and (Pan Zhongwei) vice chairman.

WUHAN PLA MEETING OF MILITIA PROGRESSIVES OPENS

HK210147 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Summary] A Wuhan PLA units meeting of representatives of progressive units and individuals in militia work opened in Wuchang today. "Present at the opening ceremony were Wuhan PLA units Commander Zhou Shixiong; Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Zhengwei; Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Zhao Wenfu; Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Governor Huang Zhizhen; Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Han Ningfu; and Central Discipline Inspection Commission member Lin Weixian." A total of 505 representatives from Henan and Hubei are attending the meeting.

Wuhan PLA units Deputy Commander (Hou Runtao) delivered the opening speech. He said: "The main tasks of this meeting are, guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, to review the results gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11 CPC Central Committee in putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects, and in having the militia take the lead in building the two civilizations; to sum up and exchange experiences in strengthening militia and reserve service building in the new situation; to commend the progressives and set up typical examples; and to further mobilize the cadres and militia to create a new situation in militia and reserve service building."

Comrades Liu Zhengwei and Huang Zhizhen also spoke. Huang Zhizhen said: "The party committees at all levels in Hubei must carry forward the fine tradition of party control of the armed forces, strengthen leadership over militia work in connection with reality, and strive to create a new situation in militia building."

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI SEES OFF OPERA TROUPE

HK200523 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial leading group for Sichuan Opera, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial Cultural Office jointly held a ceremony to give a warm sendoff to the provincial Sichuan Opera troupe going to perform in Beijing and to give prizes to the Zigong City Sichuan Opera troupe which has excelled in the artistic work.

Present at the ceremony were leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial People's Congress, provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPPCC, including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, (Du Xinyuan), Ma Shitu, and (Deng Zili). Also present at the ceremony were the responsible comrades of the provincial propaganda and literature and art departments. They wished the troupe every success in their performance.

Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, and Ma Shitu made speeches in which they fully affirmed the achievements made by the provincial Sichuan Opera troupe and praised the Zigong City Sichuan Opera troupe for its achievements in building Sichuan's spiritual civilization. In addition they set demands on them and asked them to be modest and vigorous and to study well in order to make new historical achievements, to popularize Sichuan Opera throughout the country, and to give impetus to the part played by literature and art in serving the people and socialism. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, Tan Qilong gave a certificate of merit to the Zigong City Sichuan Opera troupe.

(Yang Youke), a famous Sichuan Opera actor, and other fine actors and actresses made speeches in which they thanked the party and the People's Government for their concern with Sichuan Opera and promised to perform well.

YUNNAN HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON TROPICAL CROP PRODUCTION

HK191058 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] In the beginning of September the Yunnan provincial agricultural reclamation system held a symposium in Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture on science and technology, which summed up scientific and technological achievements and experiences in tropical crops in our province over the past 30 years and more and studied and arranged for the future plan and scientific research tasks.

The symposium pointed out: Our province did not exploit and utilize tropical resources in the past but, after scientific and technological workers and agricultural reclamation workers have worked hard for 30 years and more, our province has now greatly exploited and utilized tropical resources. Tropical crops, with rubber as the main item, have now become a new and fairly big planting trade. Our province has become our country's second largest rubber production base. To date, the whole province has cultivated tropical crops in some 1.2 million mu of land, approximately 1 million mu of which is land planted to rubber trees. The province produces for the state some 140,000 tons of natural rubber. In 1982, our province's per-mu yield of rubber reached 66.9 kg, being first in the whole country. We have found a way to develop rubber production which conforms to the realities of Yunnan and has the characteristics of our province.

The symposium seriously summed up these experiences and held that these experiences can be mainly divided into the following three points:

1. The development of production must rely on science and technology and science and technology must serve production. The symposium held: From the beginning, importance has been attached to investigation, study, scientific experiment, and summing up experiences in our province's agricultural reclamation work. Progress in science and technology has been relied on to develop production. Our province has planted rubber in the northern part of the tropical zone, which is situated in high latitudes and is high above sea level. Our province has therefore come across technological problems in production which are new problems rubber production countries in the world have never encountered. In the light of this actual situation, scientific and technological workers have long adhered to the principle that scientific research must serve production. They have conducted experiments and demonstrations. They have summed up the drought-resistant rubber-planting technology which suits the characteristics of the Yunnan reclamation areas, can fully bring the advantages into play, and overcomes the unfavorable factors of low temperatures and cold waves. They have also successfully applied this technology to production on large areas. They have met with praise at home and abroad. Moreover, the scientific and technological force has gradually become larger and larger. Now, the number of scientific and technological personnel of the whole agricultural reclamation system has developed to some 960 persons and the system has set up over 10 research offices, data offices, and special academic units of rubber seed cultivation, planting, plant protection, and rubber tapping. This has basically met the needs of the whole province's research in tropical crops. Since 1978 the whole system has scored 47 achievements in scientific research which have won prizes from the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, and the provincial and prefectural scientific and technological committees.

2. It is necessary to train scientific and technologically qualified persons, to promote their scientific and technological levels, and to conduct technological training for cadres and workers. In the past about 80 percent of over 900 scientific and technological workers in the province's agricultural reclamation system had not received professional training in rubber and tropical crops. Over the past 30 years and more, apart from allowing them to work and study in the course of production, organizations at all levels have sent them to relevant scientific research units, universities, and colleges for further study, have organized investigation and study groups, have asked experts and professors to give academic reports, and have used many ways to promote the technological level of the scientific and technological personnel of the agricultural reclamation system. At present, one-third of the scientific and technological personnel of the whole system have been assessed as engineers, agronomists, and so on.

3. It is essential to do well in cooperation with relevant units inside and outside the province.

DUAN JUNYI AT BEIJING SOCIAL SCIENTISTS MEETING

JW171249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA) -- Beijing's strategy for economic growth, policies guiding its urban construction and management, population growth, housing and related economic and social problems are to be studied by local social scientists. This is a major topic at the current meeting of philosophy and other social science workers that began Thursday. It is the first held in Beijing since nation-wide liberation in 1949.

Social science institutes and party schools under the municipal authorities, and universities and colleges in Beijing are expected to give priority to studying such problems. "Building Chinese-style socialism throws up many economic and social problems that demand research for theoretical solutions," said Xu Weicheng, head of the Beijing municipal party committee's Propaganda Department, to the meeting.

The meeting is being attended by Beijing's First Party Secretary Duan Junyi and Mayor Chen Xitong, as well as more than 150 social science workers.

HAO JIANXIU-LED DELEGATION LEAVES NEI MONGGOL

SK210225 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] After attending our region's rally to commend advanced collectives and individuals in nationality unity, the central delegation with Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, as its leader and Jiang Ping, deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Luo Busang, vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, as its deputy leaders, left Hohhot for Beijing this afternoon, bringing with it the deep love of Nei Monggol's people of various nationalities for the CPC Central Committee.

Despite the rain, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and vice chairman of the region; Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district; (Shi Shengrong), chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; as well as people of various nationalities went to the station to see the delegation off. Other regional party, government, army and CPPCC leaders present at the station were Liu Guiqian, Tian Congming, Li Wen, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, A-la-tan-ao-qi-er, BaiJinqing, (Li Xiheng), (Tu-yi-le-ba-gen), Chen Bingyu, (Wu-li-geng), Han Ming, and (Yun Zhaojuang). Also present were (Yang Dalai), president of the regional Higher People's Court; and Wu Dai, adviser to the Beijing Military Region, who was in our region.

NEI MONGGOL CONGRESS MEETING OPEN 20 SEP

SK210236 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] The third meeting of the Sixth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Hohhot this morning. Major items of the agenda of the meeting include relaying and studying the guidelines of the Second Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth NPC and the NPC's decision on severely punishing criminals who seriously endanger public security, hearing and discussing the regional government's report on dealing severe blows to criminal offences, and making relevant resolutions. The meeting will also hear a report of the regional People's Government on the setup of departments, examine and discuss the regional People's Congress Standing Committee's decision on the setup of departments, discuss and approve a decision on the time to elect deputies to the people's congresses of banners, counties, and townships, and decide on personnel changes.

Li Wen, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting and relayed directives of the central authorities on dealing severe blows to criminal activities. He Yao, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, also relayed the speeches of Comrades Zhou Hui and Bu he delivered at the regional public security, procuratorial, and judicial work conference. (Liu Zhizhong), deputy director of the regional public security department, delivered a report on dealing severe blows to criminal offences.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, E-qi-er-hu-ya-ke-tu, Chao-luo-meng, A-la-tan-ao-qi-er, and Hu Zhoungda. Attending as a observers were Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the region; (Yang Dalai), president of the regional Higher People's Court; (Zhang Hesong), deputy chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of the Hohhot, Baotou, and Wuhai City People's Congress Standing Committees; responsible comrades of the regional public security and judicial departments; and responsible comrades of the organs under the regional People's Congress Standing Committee.

Beginning on 21 September, the meeting will hold group study and discussions.

TIANJIN MAYOR OPENS LOCALLY RUN RAILWAY LINE

OW202042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Tianjin, September 20 (XINHUA) -- Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan today opened the city's first locally-run railway line linking Liqizhuang in the western suburbs with the satellite town of Beidagang.

A new industrial district, Beidagang covers the Dagang oil field, a major one in north China, an oil refinery, a power plant and a petrochemical and chemical fiber plant.

Facilities already completed in the district -- with a population of 400,000 -- include shops and stores, a beef and mutton cold store, a power substation, a non-staples warehouse, and Moslem restaurants for the community of Hui nationality.

Commuter train services have been opened for workers living along the 44-kilometer railway line, which will be extended to Tianjin Port next year.

LIAONING CPC COMMITTEE CORRECTS OVERSTAFFING

OW210525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0057 GMT 18 Sep 83

[By reporter Wang Ke]

[Text] The Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting to resolutely correct the unhealthy tendency of some units of organs directly under the provincial government to ask for a large staff or to increase staff size under various pretexts in the course of restructuring. The meeting urged all units to deepen understanding, take the interests of the whole into consideration, and resolutely reduce staff when necessary so as to contribute to the restructuring of party and government organs.

Much progress has been made in restructuring organs directly under the provincial government. Some departments of the provincial party committee and government have been abolished or merged. The number of the people in leading bodies has been reduced by half, while their average age has been lowered and educational level raised. There are also more cadres who are proficient professionally and in management. But not all units have reduced staff as planned. As indicated by the streamlining plans submitted by 33 units to the provincial staffing committee, 31 units asked for increased staff and 23 units planned to add extra internal organs. Some even asked for the upgrading of sections and offices to departmental or subdepartmental level.

The provincial party committee pointed out: The main reasons that unit staffs have not been quickly reduced since the establishment of new leading bodies are excessive division of work; poorly-defined tasks and responsibilities; excessive numbers of leading cadres and administrative personnel; low work efficiency and serious bureaucracy in the organs concerned. In order to solve these problems the provincial party committee urged all units to make determined efforts to strengthen the new leading bodies themselves and to improve fundamentally their style of leadership and work methods.

LIAONING HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH FOREIGN MERCHANTS

SK160949 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] On 15 September colorful flags were fluttering and firecrackers were exploding at the Dalian (Zhanjindao) Mansion. The Dalian international economic and technical cooperation talks ceremoniously opened here at 0900 today. Present at the opening ceremony upon invitation were more than 180 traveling traders and guests of trade, financial, industrial, and commercial circles from 18 foreign countries and regions. Attending the opening ceremony were Cheng Fei, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Guan Shuren, governor of Liaoning Province; Wang Jiquan, adviser to the provincial People's Government; responsible comrades of the relevant ministries and commissions under the State Council; and responsible comrades of the provincial and city departments concerned. Responsible persons of the units participating in the talks from 10 cities and prefectures in the province also attended the opening ceremony.

The opening ceremony of the talks was presided over by Yuan Xianqian, vice chairman of the organizational commission of the talks and adviser to the Dalian City People's Government. Guan Shuren, governor of the province, and Cheng Fei, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, cut the ribbon at the opening of the talks.

Wei Fuhai, chairman of the organizational commission of the talks and mayor of Dalian City, delivered an opening speech.

On behalf of the organizational commission of the talks, the Dalian City People's Government and the people of Dalian City, he extended his warm greetings to the foreign merchants and guests coming here to hold trade talks. He expressed the hope that through the concerted efforts of China and foreign countries and through sincere cooperation between the both sides, these trade talks would further expand international economic and technical cooperations and create a new situation in which our province and Dalian City use foreign capital to import technologies and to accelerate the development of the modernization drive.

Quan Shuren, provincial governor, and Cheng Fei, adviser of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, also spoke at the ceremony. Respectively on behalf of the provincial People's Government and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, they expressed the wish that the trade talks will be held successfully and satisfactorily.

Beginning on the afternoon of 14 September until 25 September, both the Chinese and foreign sides will hold specific trade talks on the selected and ordered items of the province and Dalian City.

On the evening of 15 September, the organizational commission of the talks gave a cocktail party for the foreign traders and guests at (Zhanjindao) Mansion.

LIAONING ENTERPRISES TO USE U.S. FUNDS

OW180238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Shenyang, September 18 (XINHUA) -- Yingkou, in northeast China's Lianoning Province, will use 104 million U.S. dollars in foreign funds for 200 projects over the next eight years (1983-1990), said Chen Guien, deputy director of the city planning commission.

Chen told a municipal working conference here on the absorption of foreign funds that the projects will help upgrade equipment in existing enterprises and enable the city's backbone industries to turn out new products.

The funds will also aid the setting up of specialized factories and bases for textiles, light industry, electronics, machine building, petro-chemicals, metallurgy, building materials, agricultural and animal by-products for foreign trade and the development of mining and fishery.

Arrangements will also be made for the development of energy exploration and conservation, communications and transportation, harbor construction, science and education and tourism, the deputy director said.

Yingkou is one of Liaoning's major rice producers. It also has rich mineral resources, and is a center of the province's textile and light industrial trade. As a coastal city, it also has good railway, highway and water transportation facilities.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR ARRIVES IN BEIJING FOR TALKS

HK201059 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Governor Sir Edward Youde and political adviser Mr Robin MacLaren have arrived in Beijing for the next round of talks on the future of Hong Kong, which begin on Thursday. Sir Edward was met by British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock. He told reporters on the plane that he would spend his extra day in Beijing preparing extensively before Thursday's talks.

The arrival of the governor in Beijing coincided with the publication of a scathing attack in the communist newspaper the PEOPLE'S DAILY on Britain's role in Hong Kong. The paper accused Britain of seeking to continue what is called colonialist domination of the territory even after 1997 and it rejected a formula with separate sovereignty from the administration of Hong Kong which would have enabled Britain to play a role.

JOURNAL OUTLINES PRC'S 'THREE RECTIFICATIONS' DRIVE

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[Article by Feng Ma-niu: "'Three Big Rectifications' in Beijing"]

[Text] I had not been to this ancient Oriental capital for more than a year. I really missed it. As it happened, official business and personal matters required me to head northward. Therefore, I again made my way to Beijing in midsummer, toward the end of July.

In Accordance With Zhongnanhai's Decree, the Three Rectifications Are Being Vigorously Launched

After meeting with friends and talking the night away upon my arrival in Beijing, I learned that acting upon the decree of Zhongnanhai, the mainland is effecting "three big rectifications." The "three rectifications" call for: 1) the rectification of literature and art (including literary style and study style); 2) the rectification of political programs and party discipline (including privileged treatment, bureaucratism, and crimes in the economic field); and 3) the rectification of social order, with the liquidation of evil members of society, the elimination of bums, theft, fraud, rape (committed by one or several men at a time), and other evil practices, and the wiping out of villains [niuer 3662 0059] and large and small tyrants [zhenguanxi 6966 7070 6007]. My friends said that the three objects of rectification might have posed a great danger to local residents, or might have long been the worry of the authorities. Generally speaking, what is being subjected to rectification is traceable to the same source -- a party style long corrupted by the ultraleftist line. They may also be attributed to "something different" -- the remnants of feudalism or Western influence.

In Beijing, newspapers and radio and television broadcasts all gave prominence to the report that, with the cooperation of the masses, the Tangshan Municipal Public Security Department had arrested 105 members of the "vegetable knife team" composed of six gangs, who bullied Tangshan, "searching 13 homes and seizing their belongings," raping numerous women (with one or several men involved) and committing evil deeds in urban areas. Their arrest has been source of great satisfaction to the people. The report said that before the wholesale arrest of these gangsters by the cadres and policemen of the public security department, five members of the "vegetable team" had teased, molested, and attempted to kidnap three young women on a public bus.

At the sight of this, a youth prompted by a sense of justice tried to stop them. He was attacked by the wicked gangsters who stabbed him three times and killed him. Just from this we can see the savage and cruel character of the "vegetable team." Seven years ago the people of Tangshan suffered from the most disastrous earthquake in the world, with all buildings reduced to ruins and corpses scattered all over urban and rural areas. The last thing expected was that after Tangshan had barely recovered, it was again bedevilled with the curse of the "vegetable team." Not long ago near the Beijing railway station there also occurred a case of two bums raping a young woman from northeast China. Fortunately the criminals were arrested by the public security personnel that same night. At the busy square of the Beijing railway station and at the crossroads of Dongdan, unlicensed hawkers often pressed passers-by to buy their high-priced wares. The situation had developed to the point where a group of bandit peddlers were "pushing wares at knife point." This all the more tainted the fame of Beijing, keen on promoting spiritual civilization. Who says that it is not proper to bring these tyrants, renegades, bums, and depraved crooks to justice and subject them to severe punishment? In a commentator's article, RENMIN RIBAO pointed out that the sudden rampage of these unruly bandits was at least linked with a "weakness on the part of public security organs" and low efficiency in tracking down and arresting criminals.

The national rectification effort among officials is also being launched with greater vehemence. The campaign against activities that run counter to the law and discipline (from corruption and degeneration on the part of the party members and cadres and their imposition on others to their abuse of authority and neglect of duties) is developing in depth and breadth. Huang Yingju, vice chairman of the CPC Committee of a district office in Ankang County, southern Shaanxi, was relieved of "all duties inside and outside the party" on charges of running away from the forefront of the anti-drought effort and leaving his post without authorization. Though he was only a minor official, involved behind the scenes may be "networks of connections." Generally speaking, it is by no means easy to get rid of practices of this kind on the part of "officials of the imperial court."

Hu Yaobang Makes an Outspoken Statement Promoting Two Cases of Opposition in Literary and Art Circles

In the most sensitive area of literature and art, what is the scalpel being directed at?

It was said that at the time Zhao Ziyang's "government work report" was being drafted, Hu Yaobang made an outspoken statement that writers and artists in literary and art circles should call for "opposition." The main point of his statement was that since works of literature (and art) have to do with life, with their assessments of society, then all literary and art works should be subjected to tests and examination by society. Based on this guideline, the slogan of opposing "liberalization" and opposing "commercialization" was raised in literary and art circles. The aim was to make "an extensive health checkup."

The first to launch an attack against the phenomenon of commercialization of literature and art was Yuan Xuefen, president of the Shaoxing Opera Theater in Shanghai, who played the role of "sister-in law Xiang Lin," and who had earlier won recognition from Tian Han. The attack was concentrated on the presentation of decadent, feudalistic, superstitious, and vulgar programs as far as operas were concerned. This aroused a sympathetic response from various fronts, such as music, dancing, and modern drama.

Therefore, under the leadership of vocal musician Zhang Quan, a soprano of the older generation who returned from America and who represents the school of thought of the academy of music, and Zhou Xiaoyan (a soprano and professor of voice who returned from France), a fierce attack was launched against the advocates of folk songs. A number of new superb singers, from Li Gyui and Yuan Zheng to Su Xiaoming, all became targets of attack. We were also in for a shock, as those low-class and crudely made song and dance programs were revealed. Even in the traditionally very "ancient" sacred place of Yanan, theater troupes had brought with them dance programs for the people of northern Shaanxi highlighting "naked girls" under the spotlight with "absolutely nothing on." The "health inspectors" also directed the spearhead against stage plays, films, literature, and other fields in an effort to eliminate such money-making practices as the publication of bad books and the presentation of bad plays. Of the well-known figures among the activists "openly attacking" the above phenomena, there were renowned female writer Ding Ling; Li Moran, known in both the theatrical and movie fields (vice president of the Liaoning people's art theater), who had played the role of Lord Deng Shichang in the film "The Stormy Period of 1894-1895 ["Jiawu Fengyun" 2946 0582 7364 0061]; female singer Wang Kun, head of the Oriental Song and Dance Ensemble, and so on.

However, an advantage is always followed by a disadvantage. On the one hand, the trend toward "commercialization" and the production of shoddy products was arrested at its initial stage. An alarm was also sounded to those people "inclined toward bourgeois liberalization" who were urged to "wake up to realize the mistake of having gone astray." On the other hand, a new problem immediately arose, as writers and artists adopted a wait-and-see attitude and had cold feet. There was a drop in their output. Some literary and artistic journal editors have already drawn very pessimistic conclusions, as they think that they are facing a serious situation in which "contributions will dry up with a poor harvest ahead." Such a phenomenon is especially noticeable as far as television programs presented every night are concerned. For example, continuously presented in the past week were serial television plays in a "heat up cold rice again" fashion (or in a repeated fashion with old programs replayed), such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, grayish blue, purple, (three parts reflecting modern life, the "Anecdotes of Tianbao" (a love story of Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty and concubine Yang Yuhuan, consisting of four parts), and "Imperial Concubine Yi" (a three-part account of the Xinyou coup in which Cixi usurped power in her early years and killed Su Shun), and the "Men on the Black List," produced by Yugoslavia in more than 10 parts and a top choice among television plays from foreign countries. People here predicted that as things continue this way, the television audience will soon be served again with old Japanese television films highlighting the fine singing star Sugate Sanshiro.

But some people hold that the current silence in literary and art circles is only a natural phenomenon in a period of transition. After a spell of house cleaning, there will be a return to prosperity.

Newspapers and Journals Build Up Pu Xuan; Pu Jie Lodges a Protest

Only after WEN HUI BAO of Shanghai, JIANKANG BAO, TIYU BAO, XIN GUANCHANG, CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, XI HU and other newspapers and magazines carried reports and articles on him since 1981 did people know of the existence of "Prince" Pu Xuan, who had long been excluded by the family of Emperor Aixin Jueluo of the Qing Dynasty and who had been driven out of the family by the descendants of Prince Regent Zai Jin as early as in the 1920's.

This man was "discovered" by press circles. Because he attended the national conference on national physical culture and martial arts and had given superb boxing performances of the "Wudang school of Chinese boxing" at the gathering, it was said that after Pu Xuan became known in the world of Chinese boxers he was elected member of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC. Pu Jie, a blood brother of late Emperor Xuantong, who was concurrently Emperor Kangde of the Manchu Kingdom, expressed serious regret and protested the act of newspapers and magazines "publishing articles recommending crook Pu Xuan in the world of Chinese boxers." This "important figure" just promoted to be vice chairman of the Nationalities Committee of the NPC Standing Committee said: "In those years when all members of our family were thrown into jail as prisoners of war, why did you, Pu Xuan, not lay claim to being a descendant of Aixin Jueluo?" Pu Jie not only reported the case of the "crook in the world of Chinese boxers" to the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Physical Culture and Sports Commission but also requested the public security organs to make a thorough check of Pu Xuan's background. People said that he was quite determined not to let this priest of the Wudang school of Chinese boxing and master of martial arts "have any connection with the imperial family."

From the opinions of various newspapers and magazines, it is generally held that on the strength of their influence, Pu Jie and his group of brothers and sisters are imposing upon a "prince" long in distress. Up to now not one of the above newspapers and magazines has come out with any correction or "any letter submitted for publication (as from Pu Jie)." It is said that some magazine editors hold the view that Pu Jie and Pu Ren have imposed on one younger in age and do so on the strength of numerical superiority (Pu Jie having as many as nine brothers). It is believed that as early as more than 60 years ago, the Aixin Jueluo family evicted Pu Xuan and his mother from their home, causing them to lead a wandering life and fall into poverty. Now, as Pu Yi's successor, Pu Jie is on easy street. Of course, he does not want to let Pu Xuan stand up. It seems that a legal case of a "pretend prince" and a "real crook in the world of martial arts" is being brought up. What is the truth? Who is right or wrong? All this is difficult to guess. Let us wait and see, if we are to know the final outcome!

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